



CITY OF YORK.

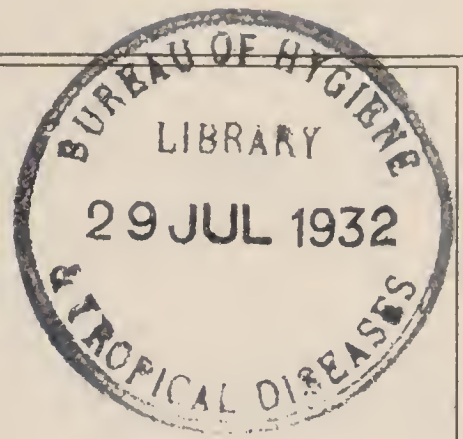
1931.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

The Medical Officer of Health,
Tuberculosis Officer, and
Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance),
The Chief Sanitary Inspector,
AND
The Public Analyst.





CITY OF YORK.

1931.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

The Medical Officer of Health,
Tuberculosis Officer, and
Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance),
The Chief Sanitary Inspector,
AND
The Public Analyst.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1930, to November, 1931.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR

(ALD. SIR WM. ALEXANDER FORSTER TODD, J.P.)

Chairman :—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :—ALD. WM. WRIGHT.

Coun. Crichton.	Coun. Wiseman.	Coun. H. R. Morrell.
„ Dodsworth.	„ Hargrave.	„ Gaines.
„ Watson.	„ C. T. Hutchinson.	„ Whisker.
„ Rowley.	„ Adamson.	„ Terry.
„ Reynolds.	„ Simpson.	

UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. Dodsworth.	Coun. Watson.
Vice-Chairman.	„ C. T. Hutchinson.	„ Whisker.
Coun. Crichton.	„ Gaines.	„ Reynolds.
		„ Wiseman.

TUBERCULOSIS AND FEVER HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.*	Coun. Reynolds.*	Coun. Simpson.
Vice-Chairman.*	„ C. T. Hutchinson.*	„ Hargrave.*
Coun. Crichton.	„ H. R. Morrell.	„ Terry.

* Council Representatives on the East Riding and York Joint Sanatorium Committee,
with Councillor Rowley.

JOINT (MEDICAL SERVICES) SUB-COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTING

Health Committee :

Ald. Inglis, Councillors Dodsworth and Reynolds.

Education Committee :

Councillors Chapman, Hargrave and Crichton.

Public Assistance Committee :

Ald. Wright, Councillor J. Wilkinson and Miss Mary Cudworth.

Mental Hospital Committee :

Ald. W. H. Birch and Ald. Fox.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (STATUTORY) COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. Crichton.	Coun. Adamson.
Vice-Chairman.	„ C. T. Hutchinson.	„ Simpson.
Coun. Reynolds.	„ Gaines.	

Mrs. Lamb (York Trades and Labour Council).

Mrs. Edwin Gray and Dr. J. C. Lyth.

Mrs. Woodall (York Midwives' Association).

FAIRFIELD FARM SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Councillor Wiseman.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Ald. Inglis (Chairman).	Coun. Crichton.	Dr. J. S. Gayner.
Sir Jas. Hamilton	„ Hutchinson.	Dr. D. Laing.
(Vice-Chairman).	„ Adamson.	Rev. E. C. Hudson.
Ald. Wright.	Mrs. E. J. L. Rymer.	
Coun. Reynolds.	„ W. B. Hill.	

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1931.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Mrs. Crichton and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, the Report for this year takes the form of an Ordinary Report. An account of the work of the School Medical Service has been published separately by the Education Committee, and for the compilation of this I am indebted largely to Dr. Galbraith and his staff.

The birth-rate shows a slight increase, having risen from 16.0 to 16.2 per 1,000, and is thus considerably higher than the average for England and Wales (15.8).

The death-rate has also risen from 11.3 in 1930 to 12.1 per 1,000 in 1931, and compares favourably with 12.3 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

It is also very pleasing to record that the Infant Mortality fell from 63.8 per 1,000 births to 60.2; this again compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales (66 per 1,000 births).

As regards infectious diseases, diphtheria began to increase in prevalence in the first half of the year and continued to do so. The number of cases notified rose from 50 in 1930 to 129 in 1931. This was the highest number recorded since 1920, when there were 148 cases. The disease proved fatal in four cases. I trust that the City Council will consider the propriety of following the example of certain other towns where facilities are afforded for the protection of young children by immunisation.

Further progress was made with the Fever Hospital Extension Scheme. The new Laundry, Disinfecting Station and Mortuary became available in April, 1931. Unfortunately, owing to the financial situation, it has not been found possible to put forward schemes for increasing the number of general hospital beds available for citizens. The matter has been under consideration, in co-operation with representatives of the medical profession and the voluntary hospital.

Towards the end of the year the Infant Welfare Association, which had carried on the Infant Welfare Centre since its inception in 1913, intimated that owing to depleted income they would require either to be further subsidised by the Corporation or hand over the work to the local authority. The latter alternative was adopted, and arrangements were made to take over the work as from 1st April, 1932.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Galbraith, Dr. Audrey Hughes and Dr. Elizabeth D. Hunter Craig for supplying details required in drawing up this Report.

Miss E. Coning, Secretary of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, has furnished me with the Report of the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee.

Finally, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the staff of the Health Department, and my colleagues in other Departments, for the help given to me in carrying out my duties.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mrs. Crichton and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

50, Bootham, York,

May, 1932.

P. R. McNAUGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

CITY OF YORK.

1931.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

CONTENTS.

Section.	Page.
I. Statistics and Social Conditions	5
II. General Provision of Health Services	14
III. Sanitary Circumstances	46
IV. Housing	49
V. Inspection and Supervision of Food	56
VI. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases	58
VII. Miscellaneous	
(A) Health Education	86
(B) National Health Insurance	87
(C) Meteorological Observations	89
VIII. Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector	90
IX. Ditto. Public Analyst	111
X. Ditto. Canal Boats Inspector	118
XI. Ditto. Tuberculosis Crusade Committee	119
XII. INDEX	125

CITY OF YORK, 1931.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres, 3,730.

Population, Census 1921, 84,039. Census 1931, 84,810.

Do. at middle of 1931 (Registrar-General's estimates) { Total, 85,950.
Civilian, 84,370.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 18,064.

Do. do. (end of 1931) according to rate books, 20,463.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) 19,020.

Rateable value (April, 1931), £498,310.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate :—£1,987.

York is not described as an industrial town. It is largely a residential town. Being the geographical centre of a large country area, the City contains several large hospitals and schools, and is an important railway centre. It is a military centre (the headquarters of the Northern Command), with extensive cavalry and infantry barracks, a large military hospital, and a camp adjacent to the City, 6 miles out. It is an ecclesiastical centre, and the See of an Archbishopric.

OCCUPATIONS of Males and Females, aged 12 years and upwards :—

Census, 1921.	{	Total occupied and unoccupied	...	67,100	} 67,100.
		Retired or unoccupied	...	27,794	
		Engaged in occupations	...	39,306	

The most important industries in the City and district are the following :—

Railway Carriage and Wagon Building and Repairing Shops ;

Cocoa and Confectionery Works (representing about 10 per cent. of the total engaged in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery industry in the country) ;

Printing.

Beet Sugar Manufacture.

We have no evidence that there are any occupations in the City which are harmful to the public health.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1931.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

Live Births	{	Leg. ...	Total. 1,304	M. 678	F. 626	} Birth-rate ...	16.2 per 1,000.
		Illeg. ...	73	33	40		
Stillbirths	{	Leg. ...	43	23	20	} Rate per 1,000 total births	33.4.
		Illeg. ...	3	1	2		
Deaths	...	...	1,026	516	510	Death-rate	12.1 per 1,000.
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public institutions							35.8
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—							
							from sepsis, Nil ; from other causes, 2.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—

				Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Number	...	...	...	78	5	83
Rate per 1,000 births	...	...	...	59.8	68.5	60.2
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total Zymotic mortality	...	...	...	...	0.72	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	—
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	1.38	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	...	...	...	...	0.81	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	...	...	...	...	0.97	
Cancer death-rate	...	...	...	...	1.56	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	...	...	...	...	0.43	

The total deaths stated in the following Report are of civilians only, and the rates are based upon the estimates of the civilian population furnished by the Registrar-General, viz. :—84,370, for the mid-year, 1931.

TABLE 1.—CITY OF YORK.
(Medical Officer of Health's Figures).

Year.	Total (nett) births.	Total (nett) deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
1927	1,523	1,136	387
1928	1,581	994	587
1929	1,500	1,077	421
1930	1,393	957	436
1931	1,377	1,044	333

TABLE 2.—CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Estimates of Civilian Population at June 30th each year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	
1927	83,930	17.8	13.5	} Civilian Deaths only.
1928	85,410	18.1	11.6	
1929	85,290	17.2	12.6	
1930	85,290	16.0	11.3	
1931	84,370	16.2	12.1	

Average birth-rate during ten years 1921-30, inclusive=18.4.

(Lowest birth-rate on record—14.7 in 1917).

Average death-rate during ten years 1921-30 inclusive=12.1.

(Lowest death-rate on record—10.3 in 1923.

THE BIRTH-RATE.—The total number of births notified to me by the Sub-Registrars during the 52 weeks ended 2nd January, 1932, was 1,472 but of these a nett total of 95 births has been deducted by the Registrar-General (on a system introduced during 1911) as not belonging to the City, the mothers having been brought into the City for child-birth. The nett City total of births for the year was, therefore, 1,377.

TABLE 3.—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK.

					Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population	
					YORK.	England & Wales.
Year	1927	...	777	...	18.2	15.7
	1928	...	699	...	16.0	15.3
	1929	...	768	...	17.6	15.8*
	1930	...	807	...	18.5	15.8*
	1931	...	745	...	17.3	15.6

* Highest recorded since 1921 (16.9).

THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the 52 weeks ended 2nd January, 1932, was 1,108.

If the deaths of 13 members of the armed forces, and of 142 civilians who died in York but did not belong to the City ("Non-Residents" or "Outward Transfers") be deducted, and those of 91 civilian citizens who died outside the City ("Residents" or "Inward Transfers") be added (as required), the nett total number of deaths of York civilian citizens was 1,044, giving a nett recorded death-rate of 12.3 per 1,000 living of civilian population.

TABLE 4.

	Civilian City Residents.	Civilian. Non-Residents.
Total deaths in City Infirmary	173	8
Total deaths in County Hospital	117	84
Total deaths in other City Institutions	3	38
Total deaths in private residences in the City ...	670	12
Total deaths in City Fever Hospital	10	—
Total deaths in Fairfield Sanatorium	22	—
Total deaths in York City Mental Hospital ...	24	—
Total deaths in York Maternity Hospital (1 Mother, 13 Babies)	14	—
Total deaths in other Institutions, &c., outside the City	11	—
	<hr/> 1,044 <hr/>	<hr/> 142 <hr/>

TABLE 5.—STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE
FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE YEAR.
Births	390	365	392	313	1377 nett.
Birth-rate	17.9	16.9	18.1	14.5	16.2
Deaths	376	204	220	244	1044
Death-rate	17.6	9.6	10.3	11.5	12.1
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age	35	13	15	22	85
Rate per 1,000 Births ...	89	36	38	70	60.2
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia... ..	63	18	12	20	113

TABLE 6.

The total deaths classified according to the following causes were equal to the following percentages of the total deaths from all causes :—

Cause of Death.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Total Infant Mortality ...	10.0	9.4	10.6	9.3	8.0
Deaths of Children under the age of 5 years	16.3	13.0	14.2	14.0	12.7
Bronchitis and Pneumonia...	13.5	11.7	12.2	8.2	10.3
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	7.3	8.3	8.7	6.6	8.0
Heart Disease	18.7	18.9	19.1	21.6	19.5
Cancer	9.7	10.6	10.6	11.6	12.8
Inquest Cases	6.9	8.0	8.7	8.1	6.3

TABLE 7.—CITY OF YORK.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1930.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.								
					Total 1930.	AGE—PERIODS.							
						0—1.	1—2.	2—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—45.	45—65.	65 and over.
1. Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	22	6	5	9	2	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	10	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	2
8. Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	52	—	—	—	1	11	29	10	1
11. Other Tuberculous diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	14	1	1	1	5	2	2	—	2
12. Cancer (malignant disease) ... ..	...	...	...	...	114	—	—	—	—	—	4	61	49
13. Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
14. Diabetes ... ..	...	...	...	...	19	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	13
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	52	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	39
16. Heart Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	224	—	1	—	1	5	11	58	148
17. Arterio-Sclerosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12
18. Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	32	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	21
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	49	10	3	4	2	2	4	9	15
20. Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	10	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	2
21. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
22. Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	11	6	1	1	—	—	—	3	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	1
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	37	—	—	1	—	—	5	16	15
26. Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
27. Other accidents and diseases of Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	46	45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
29. Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	1
30. Other deaths from violence ... ..	...	...	...	...	36	2	—	1	4	4	6	7	12
31. Other defined diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	175	10	5	4	7	8	17	45	79
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	...	...	...	...	968	87	19	28	27	39	94	260	414

TABLE 8.—CITY OF YORK, 1931.

Registrar-General's figures as to Causes of Death at different periods of life :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Ages.	0—1.	1—2.	2—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—35.	35—45.	45—55.	55—65.	65—75.	75 and over.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles ...	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	6	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza ...	39	2	—	—	1	1	—	4	9	6	8	8
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	4	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	69	—	—	1	2	16	14	13	10	9	4	—
10. Other Tuberculous diseases ...	14	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	—	1	—
11. Syphilis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, etc. ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—
13. Cancer, Malignant disease ...	132	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	24	36	41	21
14. Diabetes ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	1
15. Cerebral haemorrhage ...	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	11	28	21
16. Heart disease ...	201	—	—	—	1	3	3	6	16	31	70	71
17. Aneurysm ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
18. Other Circulatory diseases ...	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	11	15
19. Bronchitis ...	46	2	1	—	1	1	2	1	5	6	8	19
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	60	12	7	2	2	—	2	5	9	3	7	11
21. Other Respiratory diseases ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	4
22. Peptic Ulcer ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—
23. Diarrhoea, etc. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
24. Appendicitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—
26. Other diseases of Liver, etc. ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	1
27. Other Digestive diseases ...	20	1	—	—	1	1	1	5	2	2	6	1
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	39	1	—	1	—	5	1	3	2	5	14	7
29. Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal causes ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility ...	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	54
33. Suicide ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	2	—
34. Other violence ...	34	5	—	3	1	3	3	—	3	7	4	5
35. Other defined diseases ...	68	5	2	3	3	7	7	8	4	12	10	7
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
All Causes—Totals ...	1026	83	12	15	21	43	42	61	110	152	241	246

TABLE 9.—BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS
OF MORTALITY, 1931.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

	Average for England and Wales. †	Average for the 107 great towns including York.	Average for the 159 smaller towns.	YORK.
Rate per 1,000 of total population :				
BIRTH-Rate	15.8	16.0	15.6	16.2
DEATH-Rate (all causes) :—	12.3	12.3	11.3	12.1
From Enteric Fever	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Whooping Cough	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.07
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.04
Influenza	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.46
Violence	0.54	0.48	0.43	0.52
Rate per 1,000 Births :—				
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	6.0	8.4	4.0	—
Total deaths under 1 year	66	71	62	60.2

† The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

TABLE 10.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births).

Year or Period.	YORK. (M.O.H.'s Figures).			ENGLAND AND WALES.
	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Proportion per 1,000 Births.
Year 1926	103	65	11.7	70
„ 1927	114	74.8	10.0	69
„ 1928	94	59.4	9.4	65
„ 1929	115	76.6	10.6	74
„ 1930	89	63.8	9.3	60*
Averages, 5 years, 1926-1930	103	67.9	10.2	67
Year 1931	83	60.2	7.0	66

* Lowest on record for England and Wales. (Lowest for York, 51 in 1923).

TABLE 11.

CITY OF YORK. INFANT MORTALITY, 1931.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of age.

(M.O.H.'s Figures).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Convulsions	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	1	13
Accident	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations	5	2	1	—	8	2	—	—	—	10
Premature Birth	15	5	4	—	24	2	—	—	—	26
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	3	9
Other Causes	3	2	1	3	9	—	—	—	1	10
Totals ...	29	10	7	3	49	11	6	7	12	85

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS.

The nett total number of deaths was 131, as compared with 134 and 155 in the two previous years.

The chief causes of death amongst the 48 children between one and five years of age were as follows:—Diphtheria, 4; Tuberculosis, 9; Pneumonia, 11; Accident, 4; Scarlet Fever, 2; Whooping Cough, 2.

*DEATHS DUE TO BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND OTHER
RESPIRATORY DISEASES.*

TABLE 12.

YEAR.	TOTAL DEATHS—ascribed by M.O.H. to—					Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.		
	Bronchitis.	Lobar Pneumonia.	Broncho Pneumonia.	Total Pneumonia.	Other Respi- ratory Diseases.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage of total deaths (all causes).
1927 	72	31	51	82	11	165	1.96	14.5
1928 	54	36	27	63	6	123	1.44	12.3
1929 	64	29	39	68	6	138	1.51	12.8
1930 	33	19	27	46	11	90	1.05	9.4
1931 	49	25	39	64	10	123	1.43	11.9

Of the total of 123 deaths, 63 occurred in the first quarter of the year.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.—Our total number of deaths due to Diseases of the Heart was 196, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 2.3 per 1,000 living.

The certification of the exact kind of Heart Disease is so often stated in vague terms, viz. :—

“ Heart Disease ” or “ Cardiac Disease,” 50 ; “ Valvular Disease,” 48 ; Fatty and other forms of degeneration, 50 ; other conditions, 48 ; total, 196. 172 of these deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 85.

INQUESTS.

During the year inquests on the cause of death of 66 citizens were held, compared with 84 in 1930, viz. :—

SUICIDE (10).—(Gas-poisoning, 2 ; Cut-throat, 2 ; Drowning, 3 ; Gunshot wound, 1 ; Hanging, 1 ; Poison, liquid, 1).

ACCIDENT (30).—(Fall, 5 ; Drowning, 8 ; Motor Vehicles, 7 ; Burns, 1 ; Motor Cycles, 3 ; Suffocation, 2 ; Railway, 1 ; Falling objects, 2 ; Run over (horse vehicle), 1).

NATURAL CAUSES (26).—(Heart disease, 9 ; Pneumonia, 1 ; Nephritis, 4 ; Cerebral, 2 ; Ac. Poliomyelitis, 1 ; Premature birth, 1 ; Ulcer of stomach, 3 ; Septicaemia, 2 ; Tuberculosis, 1 ; Miscellaneous causes, 2).

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

A.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The arrangements made for the discharge of the medical services transferred to the City Council under the provisions of the Act were fully dealt with in the Annual Report for 1930 (pages 29 to 32), and no alterations or developments took place during 1931.

The Joint Medical Services Committee of the City Council conferred with representatives of the voluntary York County Hospital on several occasions during the year, but no definite policy as regards hospital provision has yet been laid before the Council.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

Under the York Board of Guardians the area of the City of York was divided into three Districts (North, East and West). Dr. H. A. Phillips, who was in charge of the North District, retired on superannuation on 31st March, 1930. Arrangements were made for Dr. R. A. Draper, then in charge of the East District, to take over Dr. Phillips' duties as a temporary appointment, pending further consideration and possible re-arrangement. Dr. R. Fell continued to fulfil the office of Medical Officer of the West District.

The Vaccination Districts in the City correspond to the Poor Law Medical Districts and are in charge of the same officers.

The following table shows the visits paid by the District Medical Officers during the year 1931 :—

Area.	Population (Census, 1921).			No. of visits paid.
North	26,618	2,218
East	34,685	
West	22,736	1,159
			84,039	3,377

Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief, 500 (compared with 451 in 1930), of whom 292 were in sick wards.

Total persons in receipt of outdoor poor-law relief, 1,767 (compared with 1,709 in 1930), of whom 19 were under medical relief only.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The East Riding County Council and the City of York are adapting Brandesburton Hall, near Beverley, East Yorks., as an institution for mental defectives. The accommodation will consist of 181 beds, one-third being allocated to York and two-thirds to the East Riding.

Mental defective cases from the York Institution will be sent there so far as the accommodation is available on the opening of Brandesburton Hall. It is assumed that, ultimately, all cases will go there.

At the York Institution there is approved accommodation for 20 boys under 16 years of age, but no approved accommodation for mentally defective girls.

Accommodation at the York Institution is approved for 10 adult males and 20 adult females.

Cases, apart from those at the York Institution, are sent wherever vacancies can be found.

The total number in institutions known to our Mental Deficiency Committee is 93 (54 males, 39 females, all ages).

B.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) Medical :—

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance), and Medical Superintendent, Fever, Maternity and Tuberculosis Hospitals :—

P. RUSSELL MCNAUGHT, M.D., Ch.B., D.Sc. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer :—

E. SCOTT GALBRAITH, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.), D.P.H.

Assistant M.O.H., Asst. S.M.O., and Asst. T.O. :—

AUDREY M. HUGHES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Resident Medical Officer, York Maternity Hospital, and Assistant M.O. Fairfield Sanatorium :—

ELIZABETH D. HUNTER CRAIG, M.B., Ch.B., (appointed Assistant M.O.H. 1st April, 1931).

Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital :—

R. A. HOOPER, M.B., B.S.

Assistant Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital :—

E. DOHERTY, M.B., B.A.O., B.Ch. (Belfast), (To 30th September, 1931).
E. A. HASWELL FOX, M.B., B.S., D.P.M., (From 1st October, 1931).

Medical Officer, City Infirmary (Poor Law) :—

SYDNEY H. SMITH, M.B., C.M. (part-time).

District Medical Officers (Poor Law) and Public Vaccinators :—

(part-time)

North and East Districts—R. A. DRAPER, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**West District**—ROBERT FELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**Medical Officer, City Fever Hospital (part time) :—**

J. C. LYTH, M.B., B.S. (temporary).

Medical Superintendent, Raywell Sanatorium (Joint Sanatorium, East Riding and York) :—

T. S. TOWNSEND, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Visiting Surgeon and Obstetric Consultant, York Maternity Hospital (part time) :—

A. R. LISTER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic, Pathologist and Bacteriologist (part time) :—

S. GOODMAN PLATTS, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic (part time) :—

SARAH WALSH, M.B., B.Ch., L.M., D.P.H.

Ophthalmic and Aural Consultant, School Clinic (part time) :—

PETER MACDONALD, M.D.

School Dentist :—

MISS A. RAMSDEN, L.D.S.

Medical Officers, Infants' Welfare Association (part time) :—

G. W. MICKLETHWAIT, M.D.

NORAH KEMP, M.B., C.M.

JANIE S. BAUGH, M.B., Ch.B.

JOHN S. GAYNER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer Orthopaedic Clinic (part time) :—

H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Yorks. Children's Orthopaedic Hospital).

(b) Others :—**Veterinary Surgeon :—**G. H. POLLOCK, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).**Public Analyst :—**JOHN EVANS, F.I.C., Sheffield (part time).**Chief Sanitary Inspector :—**F. FISHBURN, C.R. San. Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.**Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—**C. SIMPSON, A.R. San. Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.**Housing and Drainage Inspector :—**J. WILSON, M.R. San. Inst., Cert. San. Sc. and Certified Meat Inspector.**Assistant Inspectors :—**

C. CUNNINGHAM, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector. (Scot.)

W. DINGSDALE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

F. G. SPENCER, C.S.I.J.B. (To 31st March, 1931).

A. MARKLAND, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Inspector (To 9th Dec. 1931).

G. A. COLLEY, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector. (Permanent from 13th April, 1931).

J. P. KERSHAW, C.S.I.J.B. (From 27th May, 1931).

Vaccination Officer :—R. A. WILKINSON.

Teacher, Fairfield Sanatorium School :—MISS MANNING.

Matron, Fever Hospital :—

MISS A. E. PROCTER, S.R.N., Certified Midwife and Fever Trained.

Matron, Fairfield Sanatorium :—

MISS E. NEWSOME, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Matron, York Maternity Hospital :—

MISS A. J. HARLAND, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Supt. Nurse, City Infirmary (Poor Law) :—

MISS M. C. FISHER, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Matron, Raywell Sanatorium :—

MISS N. RENNARDSON, S.R.N.

Matron, Mental Hospital :—MISS F. MORRIS, S.R.N., R.M.P.A.

District Sister, Maternity Hospital :—

MISS E. HAYHOE, Certified Midwife.

Health Visitors :—

MISS M. BOSTON, Certified Midwife & R.S.I. Certificate (H.V. & S.N.)

MISS E. HIRST, Certified Midwife and R.S.I. (C.W.W.) Certificate.

MISS H. M. SMITHSON, S.R.N., Certified Midwife and R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Certificate.

Tuberculosis Nurses—MISS E. BURROW, Fever Trained (To 28th February, 1931).

MISS A. BARNES, Certified Midwife and Fever Trained.

MRS. E. JACKSON, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.
(From 2nd June, 1931).

School Nurses—MRS. A. E. WROE, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Cert.

MISS M. GRANT, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Cert.

MISS F. M. FARRAR, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Cert. (To July, 1931).

MISS M. W. LONGHORN, S.R.N., Certified Midwife
(From December 1st, 1931).

Dental Nurse, School Clinic :—MISS M. LOCKER, S.R.N.

(c) Clerical Staffs :—

(a) Health Department :—

Senior (First-class) Clerk :—F. POWELL.

Second-class Clerks :—L. P. SAWYER ; L. W. RICHMAN.

Third-class Clerks :—H. LINDSAY ; N. WELBURN ; G. R. WHITE
(from 4th May).

(b) Tuberculosis Dispensary :—

Secretary :—MISS E. E. CONING, R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Certificate.

Assist. Secretary :—MISS N. TAYLOR.

(c) School Clinic :—

MISS J. MASTERMAN.

Assist. Clerks :—MISS D. BOUSFIELD ; MISS E. PRIESTMAN.

(1) **PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.**

(a) General.—General nursing is carried out by the York District Nursing Association, which is run in connection with the York Purey-Cust Nursing Home. The Association employs a staff of 6 trained nurses. Six hundred and sixty four cases were visited during 1931. Five of the nurses work entirely in the City, and paid a total of 22,872 visits last year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

(b) For Infectious Cases.—The York Health Committee has an arrangement, whereby the sum of £75 per annum is paid to the above Association for the services of three of their nurses, when requested by the M.O.H., in cases of Measles, Whooping-cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea and Poliomyelitis in young children, and in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever, where necessary. The visits paid by the Association's nurses to these cases during 1931 numbered 185 compared with 165 in 1930.

Disease.				No. of Cases Nursed. Total Visits.	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	5	47
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1	8
Measles	...	...	...	4	20
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	3	54
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	2	13
Chickenpox	...	...	...	7	41
Mumps	...	...	...	1	2
				—	—
				23	185
				—	—

(2) **MIDWIVES.**

There are no subsidised midwives practising in the City.

The Maternity Hospital has one midwife engaged solely on District work—the District Sister, who is assisted by one of the pupil midwives from the Hospital.

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and the two Assistant M.O.H.'s (who are the Inspectors of Midwives for the City).

During the year seven certified midwives have commenced practice in the City, and four have left the City.

Approximate total of maternity cases attended by certified midwives, 1,434 (96.3 per cent. of total births).

Total cases in which medical help was called in by certified midwives—146 (9.8 per cent. of total cases attended).

One midwife, doing temporary duty in the City, was reported to the Central Midwives Board for misconduct, and struck off the Roll.

The present composition of the local roll is as follows :—

TABLE 13.

At 31st December, 1931.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Married.	Widow.	Single.	Aged under 50.	50—60.	60—70.	Over 70.
In active practice as a midwife	19	17	2	11	2	6	10	6	3	—
Doing very little	8	7	1	4	—	4	5	3	—	—
Working almost entirely as a maternity nurse ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Working in Institutions ...	7	7	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Totals ..	35	32	3	15	2	18	23	9	3	—

Of the above—

Three were admitted to the roll as having been in practice prior to 1905.

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1931 :—

Notices of intention to continue in practice	35
Of sending for medical help in emergencies	146
Of preparing a dead body for burial	5
Of artificial feeding	9
Of death of mother or child	18
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules)	12
Ditto. ditto. (under Notification of Births Act)	35
Of liability to be a source of infection	5

Midwives Act, Section 14, medical emergency calls :—The total fees so paid during the year ending 31st March, 1931, amounted to £135/7/6, and £73/8/0 was recovered from patients.

(3) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The bacteriological work of the local authority is carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, at the County Hospital Laboratory, York. The number of specimens examined during the year 1931 is set out in the table below, and in table 38 (Venereal Diseases Section, page 84).

Chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst (John Evans, F.I.C., Sheffield). See his report, pages 111—117.

TABLE 14. LABORATORY WORK carried out by Dr. S. G. Platts at the County Hospital Laboratory, York, during 1931.

Specimens.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli :—			
From suspected cases	476	89	387
From convalescent cases	442	101	341
From contact cases	44	2	42
Total ...	962	192	770
Specimens examined for Bacilli of Typhoid group :—			
Blood	11	3	8
Urine	7	1	6
Fæces	9	3	6
<i>Examined for Tubercle Bacilli :—</i>			
Milk	71	8	63
Sputum	442	94	348
Urine	4	1	3
Pleural effusion	1	—	1
Miscellaneous :—			
Milk (Bacteriological Count, etc.)	79		
Ice-cream	3		
Water (Bacteriological Count, etc.)	4		
Urine (Bacteriology)	7		
Blood Counts	3		
Post-mortems for Maternity Hospital	1		
Hairs, for Ringworm	3	2	1
Microscopy (Tumour, 1)	1		
Cerebro-spinal fluid	4	3	1
Blood transfusion (Maternity Hospital)	1		
Total ...	1,613		

(4) LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

(a) Local Acts, (b) Special Local Orders, (c) General Adoptive Acts, and (d) Bye-Laws relating to the public health in force in the area, with the dates at which the provisions became operative :—

(a) York Drainage and Sanitary Improvement Act, 1853 ...				28th June, 1853.	Administered by Health Committee
York Extension and Improvement Act, 1884				7th August, 1884.	Health Committee and various Committees.
York Corporation Act, 1902 ...				8th August, 1902.	Ditto.
York Corporation Act, 1914 ...				10th August, 1914.	Ditto.

(b) City of York (Hope Street Improvement Scheme) Order, 1925, No. 69941			19th May, 1925.	Health Committee
City of York (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1931 ...			10th August, 1931.	Health Committee
(c) Part III.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 ...			4th April, 1892.	Health Committee
Private Street Works Act, 1892			16th Nov., 1892.	Streets and Buildings Committee.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890			18th May, 1891.	Health Committee
Baths and Wash-houses Acts ...			4th July, 1877.	Ditto.
Public Health Act, 1925 (Sections 13—18, 22—28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 51—55)			1st Feb., 1926.	Streets and Buildings Committee.
Sections 42 and 43			1st April, 1926.	Health Committee
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. (Secs. 34, 35, 36, 38, 43, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 51 ; Secs. 53, 57, 62—65)...			1st Jan., 1931.	Health Committee
(d) Public Baths — Management, Use, and Regulation of ...			5th August, 1880.	Parks Committee.
Fever Hospital Regulations ...			27th July, 1903.	Health Committee
Common Lodging-houses ...			16th Dec., 1890.	Ditto.
Snow, Filth, etc., and Keeping of Animals			Ditto.	Police, City Engineer and Health Committee
Slaughter-houses			Ditto.	Health Committee
Dairies, Cowsheds, etc., Regns.			12th April, 1900.	Ditto.
Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures			23rd June, 1924.	Ditto.
New Buildings (New Series) ...			18th August, 1925.	City Engineer and Health Committee
Good Rule and Government ...			17th Sept., 1888.	Police.
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements			16th Dec., 1890.	Ditto.
Deposit of Soot			25th July, 1927.	Watch Committee
Smoke Abatement			6th Oct., 1927.	Health Committee
Nursing Homes			20th Sept., 1928.	Ditto.
Houses-let-in-lodgings			23rd June, 1931.	Ditto.
Offensive Trades			2nd March, 1932.	Ditto.

(5) HOSPITALS.

There have been no changes during the year in the hospital services, public or voluntary, serving the City ; the Fever Hospital Extension Scheme, approved by the Ministry of Health in January, 1929, was completed so far as the buildings were concerned, but the furnishing and equipment had not yet been carried out in preparation for opening when the year ended.

The position as regards the deficiency of general hospital accommodation remains unchanged. During the first six months of the year efforts were made at conferences between members of the local authority and representatives of the voluntary hospital to draw up an agreed scheme for increasing the number of beds by the provision of new wards either at the City Infirmary or at the County Hospital or at both. Later in the year it was decided that in view of the general economic situation which had developed, further discussion of schemes involving heavy expenditure would serve no useful purpose for the present, and that the question should be re-opened when financial conditions became less unfavourable.

TABLE 15.

Statistics relating to the City Infirmary, York, during the year ended
31st December, 1931.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions	...	...	...	...	904
2.	Number of maternity cases admitted	...	...	...	...	22
3.	Number of live births	...	...	...	...	22
4.	Number of still births	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age)	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	...	...	...	...	7
7.	Number of Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8.	Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	179
9.	Number of patients discharged	...	...	...	...	733
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above—					
	(a) Four weeks or less	...	...	...	...	543
	(b) Exceeding 4 weeks but under 13 weeks	...	...	...	...	199
	(c) Exceeding 13 weeks	...	...	...	...	170
11.	Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year, 329 ; (b) highest, 381 on 20th February ; (c) lowest, 302 on 22nd September	...	...	...	...
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13.	Number of abdominal sections	...	...	...	...	Nil.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

No provision for treatment.

TABLE 16.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

DISEASE GROUPS.					CHILDREN (Under 16 years).		MEN AND WOMEN.	
					Dis- charged.	Died.	Dis- charged.	Died.
A.	Acute infectious disease (1)	...	...	...	32	4	2	4
B.	Influenza. (2)	...	...	...	4	1	30	—
C.	Tuberculosis—							
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	1	—	5	3
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	—	2	—	1
D.	Malignant disease	...	...	...	—	—	5	15
E.	Rheumatism—							
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	...	...	...	7	—	3	—
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called “rheumatism” (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	...	...	...	—	—	10	—
	(3) Chronic arthritis	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
F.	Venereal disease	...	...	...	1	—	5	—
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
H.	Puerperal fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with child-bearing	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
J.	Mental diseases (a) Senile Dementia	...	...	...	—	—	4	—
	(b) Other...	...	...	...	—	—	30	2
K.	Senile decay. (3)	...	...	...	—	—	101	77
L.	Accidental injury and Violence. (4)	...	...	...	—	—	16	2
	In respect of cases not included above :							
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	...	...	...	1	1	54	25
N.	Disease of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	13	1	72	8
O.	„ „ Circulatory „	...	...	...	—	2	38	21
P.	„ „ Digestive „	...	...	...	19	1	29	5
Q.	„ „ Genito-urinary „	...	...	...	—	—	6	4
R.	„ „ Skin	...	...	...	40	—	89	—
S.	Other Diseases	...	...	...	11	—	57	—
T.	Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures	...	...	...	—	—	22	—
				Mothers	—	—	—	—
				Infants	22	—	—	—
Totals					151	12	582	167

(1) Including—with the exception of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever are recorded respectively among groups B.C.G. and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica are entered under Group A. if acute and under group M. if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable

(4) Including suicides, attempted suicides and poisoning cases.

(6) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES :—

(1)	Number of applications for registration during 1931	...	...	1
(2)	Number of Homes registered prior to 1931	...	...	7
	viz. :—			
	No. 10, Grosvenor Terrace.			
	No. 23, St. Mary's.			
	Heworth Moor Nursing Home.			
	No. 16, Mount Parade.			
	Mount Nursing Home, Glenholme, The Mount.			
	Holgate Nursing Home, St. Paul's Lodge, Holgate.			
	Purey-Cust Nursing Home.			
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	Nil.
(4)	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	Nil.
(5)	Number of cases in which orders have been			
	(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil.
	(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil.
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	Nil.
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been			
	(a) granted	...	...	Nil.
	(b) withdrawn	...	...	Nil.
	(c) refused	...	...	Nil.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector were appointed Inspectors of Nursing Homes under Section 5 of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. All the suggestions made by the Inspectors were carried out by the proprietors of the Homes, including a considerable amount of new sanitary work.

On 12th July, 1928, the Health Committee adopted the model Bye-laws of the Ministry of Health as to Nursing Homes, this decision being confirmed by the City Council on 30th July, 1928, and by the Ministry of Health on 20th September, 1928.

It was decided by the Health Committee that when the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, came into force on the 1st July, 1928, the Purey-Cust Nursing Home should be invited to register, as this was the only nursing home which had not already been registered as a maternity home. The premises were inspected and found to be suitable.

Of the seven nursing homes registered, one (the Purey-Cust Nursing Home), deals chiefly with medical and surgical cases and takes few confinements; three take medical, surgical and maternity cases, and three usually maternity cases only.

One keeper of a Nursing Home had to be reminded of her duty to notify deaths to the Medical Officer of Health. No other infringements of the Bye-laws came to the notice of the Department during the year.

**(7) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS,
ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN
IN THE AREA.**

(a) YORK DIOCESAN SHELTERING HOME.

15, Bootham Terrace, York.

(Superintendent and Visitor—Sister Sykes).

This Home is carried on by the York Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work. It receives unmarried mothers before confinement and unmarried mothers with their babies after confinement, without limit of stay, until the mother obtains employment and the baby a home with relatives or foster-mother or in a hostel. The unmarried mothers are sent for their confinement to a maternity home or hospital. Seven mothers can be accommodated at one time. The length of stay averages from a few days to 6 months.

This institution receives an annual grant of £100 from the Corporation Health Committee—Alderman Inglis and Mrs. Councillor Crichton being its representatives on the Committee of the Home for 1931.

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Expectant Mothers received during the year	... 19	... 23	... 20	... 29	... 24
Mothers with their infants received during the year	... 16	... 27	... 20	... 16	... 19

(b) CITY INFIRMARY.

At the City Infirmary (Public Assistance Committee's Institution) provision is made for the accommodation of destitute unmarried mothers.

Destitute illegitimate infants and homeless children are provided for in the City Infirmary, the Infants' Home, Hull Road, or in one of the five Children's Homes in the City belonging to the Public Assistance Committee.

(c) ST. STEPHENS' ORPHANAGE, THE MOUNT.

(Lady Superintendent—Miss Marshall).

This Orphanage accommodates 35 girls, the age of admission being from 2 to 7 years.

(d) GODFREY WALKER HOME, ACOMB ROAD.

This Home accommodates 20 girls, who are sent from the Headquarters of the Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, and come from all parts of the country. The children are not all homeless, but their homes are very poor ones or undesirable from other points of view. They are trained mostly for domestic service.

(8) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infectious Cases.—The York Corporation Health Committee possess a Chevrolet motor fever ambulance, purchased in May, 1930, capable of removing three or four cases sitting up, or one stretcher case, along with a sitting-case and nurse-attendant; also a motor van for conveying infected bedding.

In addition to these two vehicles, a Chevrolet van purchased in 1931 is used for the conveyance of Fairfield Sanatorium patients to and from the City.

(b) For Non-infectious and Accident Cases.—The Watch Committee possess two motor ambulances which are available for conveying cases to the York County or other Hospital, or to the homes of patients. One ambulance is used exclusively for the City, and the second for the conveyance of patients to and from country districts. During the year, 1,214 calls were responded to, and the fees received amounted to £350/10/6 ; in 1930 there were 1,179 calls, and the fees received were £322/19/6.

(c) The ambulances of the Watch Committee are available for removing maternity cases to the Hospital.

(9) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Accommodation.	Provided by
York Infants' Welfare Association (Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Ante-Natal Clinic).	24, St. Saviourgate, York.	Doctors' and Weighing-room, Waiting-room, Office and Store-room, Kitchen, Pram-Shelter.	York Infant Welfare Association. Subsidised by Corporation Grants.
Ante-Natal Clinic ...	The Dispensary, Duncombe Place, York.	Doctor's Room, Waiting-room, Examination-room.	York Dispensary on behalf of York Corporation.
York Maternity Hospital Infants' Clinic.	Acomb, York.	Hospital Waiting-room.	York Corporation.
School Clinic	Piccadilly, York	2 Medical Officers' Rooms, Nurses' Room, Office.	Ditto.
(a) General ... ..	... ..	1 Consulting-room, 2 Waiting-rooms.	
(b) Ophthalmic Clinic ...	... ..	1 Consulting-room.	
(c) Dental Clinic ...	... ..	1 Consulting-room, 1 Rest-room, 1 Waiting-room.	
(d) Orthopædic Clinic	... ..	Held monthly in General Clinic.	
(e) Toddlers' Clinic ...	... ..	Held weekly in General Clinic.	
Tuberculosis Dispensary	11, Castlegate, York	Consulting-room, 2 Dressing-rooms, Waiting-room, X-Ray-room, Office, 2 Store-rooms.	York Corporation.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	County Hospital, York	* { Doctor's Room, 2 Treatment-rooms, Waiting-room. Daily treatment-room & 2 In-patient rooms (1 bed in each) in Isolation Hut.	The County Hospl., on behalf of York Corporation.

* Only available at Clinic hours ; form part of Hospital Out-Patient Department.

No new Clinics were provided during the year.

(C) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK IN YORK.

This work in York is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the woman Assistant M.O.H., the Resident Medical Officer of the Maternity Hospital, and three whole-time Corporation Health Visitors, the Infants' Welfare Association, the Dispensary, the Maternity Hospital, the County Hospital, the School Clinic, and other bodies, working in co-operation. The whole organisation of this work has been described fully in previous Annual Reports.

The Resident Medical Officer of the Maternity Hospital (Dr. Hunter Craig) who had held the post since April, 1930, was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health as from 1st April, 1931, to give assistance to Dr. Audrey Hughes in the general work of maternity and child welfare, including the inspection of midwives.

The Statutory Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, elected under the terms of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918, consists of eight members of the Corporation Health Committee, and four co-opted members.

The York Infants' Welfare Association carries on the School for Mothers, Clinics for babies and young children, and Ante-Natal Clinics. Their Superintendent and the Corporation Health Visitors carry on the home visiting of expectant mothers, and of infants and of children not on a school register. Cases of mothers or infants requiring special treatment are referred to the York Dispensary or the above-named Hospitals, or to the V.D. Clinic, as required. After their first visits to mothers and babies, the Health Visitors continue the visitation of those mothers who do not attend the Infants' Welfare Association Clinics, whilst those who do are supervised by the Association's staff. The work is co-ordinated with the School Medical Service. The instruction given in visitation and clinic work is assisted by the distribution of suitable leaflets.

In September, 1931, the Association informed the Corporation that their financial resources were such that they found it impossible to continue the work without further assistance, stating that the present financial stress had caused subscriptions to fall to vanishing point, and it was considered that a special effort to raise funds would be unsuccessful. They therefore asked the Corporation either to increase the grant to £850 per year or to take over the work of the Association. The Corporation chose the latter alternative and decided to take over the work on 1st April, 1932.

The Yorkshire Federation for Maternity and Child Welfare, founded in 1920 by some of the leading workers of the County in connection with maternity and child welfare schemes, has now been dissolved. This body originated the scheme for the Yorkshire Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, opened in July, 1925, and afterwards a scheme for the establishment of a Home for Mothers and Babies at Withernsea. The latter scheme was handed over to a special Committee, who completed the organisation of the Home, which was opened on 6th June, 1931.

Twelve beds were provided, and eight York mothers and babies were admitted during the year. They all obtained a great deal of benefit from their stay at the Home. This coming summer a bed is being reserved for York mothers, for the whole of the time that the Home is open.

OPERATION OF THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS (1907 & 1915).

City births registered with the Sub-Registrars during 1931 1,423

Births notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours, as required by the Acts, of which 28 were still births 1,394 { 97.9 per cent. of total births occurring in 1931.

Births notified by general medical practitioners and parents ... 79

Births notified by registered ("certified") midwives and other nurses 1,315

Births not notified at all 29 (percentage 2.1).

MATERNAL MORTALITY, ETC.

An investigation of all maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever, neo-natal deaths, and still-births has been carried out by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health (Dr. Audrey M. Hughes and Dr. Elizabeth D. Hunter Craig), and details will be found in the following tables:—

MATERNAL DEATHS, 1931. TABLE 17.

Case.	No. of Pregnancy.	Age.	Nature of Labour.	Post mortem.	Cause of Death.	Complications.	Ante-natal Supervision.	Midwife or Doctor.
(A)	From	SEPSIS :—						
Nil ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(B)	From	OTHER CAUSES :—						
1	1	21	Normal vertex	No	1 (a) Post-partum haemorrhage	Post-partum haemorrhage	Yes	Doctor
			Manual removal of placenta		(b) Adherent placenta			
					(c) Toxæmia of pregnancy			
2	2	32	Normal vertex	No	1 (a) Pulmonary infarct	Post-partum haemorrhage	Yes	Doctor
					(b) Parturition	Mastitis		

STILL BIRTHS, 1931.

39 cases were investigated.

21 were males ; 1 was illegitimate ; Maceration was present in 11 cases ; 4 cases received no ante-natal supervision and 6 had ante-natal care from midwife only. There was 1 post-mortem examination. There were 3 cases of forceps delivery and 1 craniotomy.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	8th	10th	Total.
No. of Cases.	17	8	5	1	4	1	1	2	39

Maturity.	Full-term.	36-38 wks.	34-36 wks.	32-34 wks.	30-32 wks.	28-30 wks.	Post Mature.	Total.
No. of Cases.	20	11	1	1	0	5	1	39

Causes :—

(1) Complications of Labour :—

(a) Brow presentation, 1 ; (b) Breech, 7 ; (c) Obstructed labour, 2 ;
(d) Prolapse of Cord, 1 ; (e) Coiling of Cord round Foetus, 2 ;

(2) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage :—

(a) Accidental Hæmorrhage, 3 ; (b) Placenta Prævia, 3.

(3) Toxæmias of Pregnancy :—

(a) Albuminuria, 2 ; (b) Eclampsia, 1.

(4) Maternal Diseases :—

(a) Chronic Nephritis, 2 ; (b) Diabetes, 1 ; (c) Syphilis, 1.

(5) Foetal States :—

(a) Anencephalic monster, 2 ; (b) Cerebral hæmorrhage, 5 ;
(c) Hydrocephalus, 3 ; (d) Congenital cystic kidneys, 1.

(6) No assignable cause, 9.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS (i.e., deaths within four weeks of birth).

40 cases were investigated ; 22 were males ; 2 were illegitimate ; 7 twins ; 1 inquest was held.

Pregnancy	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	12th	Total
No. of cases	11	9	7	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	40

Duration of Life : Under 24 hours, 13 ; 1—2 days, 9 ; 3—4 days, 3 ; 5—7 days, 2 ; 1—2 weeks, 6 ; 2—3 weeks, 3 ; 3—4 weeks, 2. Total 40.

Causes :—

(1) Complications of Labour :—

(a) Born before arrival, 1 ; (b) Breech presentation, 3 ; (c) Instrumental delivery, 3 ; (d) Cæsarean Section, 1 ; (e) Premature induction of labour, 1 ; (f) Precipitate labour, 2.

(2) Prematurity, 29.

Period of gestation.	28-30 wks.	30-32 wks.	32-34 wks.	34-36 wks.	36-38 wks.	Doubtful	Total.
No. of cases	9	3	3	2	3	3	23

(3) Maternal Diseases :—

Albuminuria, 3 ; Pyelitis, 3.

(4) Foetal States and Diseases :—

Convulsions, 3 ; Congenital malformation of heart, 2 ; Atelectasis, 5 ; Intra-cranial hæmorrhage, 4 ; Marasmus, 1 ; Sclerœdema, 1 ; Angio-neurotic œdema, 1 ; Meningo-encephalocele, 1 ; Hæmorrhagica neonatorum, 2.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	Treated in County Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1927	8	4	3	1.9
1928	7	5	2	1.2
1929	6	5	6	4.0
1930	9	7	2	1.3
1931	4	4	Nil.	—

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Year	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Treated in County Hospital
1927 ...	25	2*	9
1928 ...	13	1*	3
1929 ...	20	3*	9
1930 ...	14	Nil.	4
1931 ...	2†	Nil.	1

* From Puerperal Sepsis.

† In addition to these, 7 cases (6 City, 1 North Riding) occurred at the York Maternity Hospital, Acomb, which is situate in the Great Ouseburn Rural District.

The causes of the puerperal fever and pyrexia cases were as follows :—

Sapraemia	...	...	...	...	2
Septic perineal lacerations	...	...	...	...	2
Phlegmasia Alba dolens	...	...	...	...	2
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	6
					—

The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, came into operation on 1st October, 1926. Under these Regulations it is necessary for every medical practitioner, on first becoming aware that a woman upon whom he is in professional attendance is suffering from either Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia, to immediately make and sign a notification of the case in the form prescribed by the Regulations and forward it to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Corporation, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, have made the following arrangements in regard to diagnosis and treatment :—

(1) Dr. A. R. Lister, Visiting Surgeon to the York Maternity Hospital, has been appointed as Obstetric Specialist, to give a second opinion when required by medical practitioners. When the patient is in a position to pay for the consultation, direct arrangements are made between the practitioner and Dr. Lister for his remuneration, but in necessitous cases a payment of one guinea is made by the Corporation to Dr. Lister, a proportion of this to be recovered from the patient if this is found to be possible and advisable. No applications were received for a second opinion during 1931.

(2) Any bacteriological examinations necessary are carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, Bacteriologist to the County Hospital, on the following scale :—

	£	s.	d.
(a) for examination of lochia	...	15	0
(b) for examination of blood	...	1	15
(c) leucocyte count	...	15	0

No examinations were carried out during the year.

(3) Cases requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to the County Hospital, York, the cost of maintenance (8/- per day) being charged to the Corporation.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever and one case of Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted during the year.

(4) Trained nurses are provided when required for home nursing by the York District Nursing Association, under the York Health Committee's Scheme of 17th March, 1921 (approved by the Ministry of Health on 26th April, 1921), whereby the Association undertakes to provide home nursing for certain cases, including Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, for a fixed sum of £75 per annum. The District Nurse attended in one case during 1931.

(5) For the home treatment of cases, supplies of serum are available for issue to practitioners from the York County Hospital and the York Maternity Hospital. Unless the doctor certifies that the case is a necessitous one, arrangements are made to recover the whole or an appropriate part of the cost according to the means of the patient and her relatives. No applications for serum were received during 1931.

CIRCULAR 1167 AND MEMO. 156/M.C.W.

Circular 1167 and Memorandum 156/M.C.W. were considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(1) ANTE-NATAL SERVICES :

No alteration was considered necessary in the provision of ante-natal clinics.

(2) SUPPLY OF MIDWIVES.

No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of a midwife. There are sufficient midwives in practice in the City, and necessitous cases are attended by the District Sister with the pupils from the Maternity Hospital.

(3) CONSULTANTS :

Arrangements have been made for Mr. A. R. Lister, F.R.C.S., the Consultant Surgeon of the York Maternity Hospital to act as Consultant when required by medical men who require assistance in difficulties or complications arising during pregnancy, or at or after confinement.

When the relatives of the patient are able to afford a fee, private arrangements must be made to re-imburse Mr. Lister for his services, and the Corporation will take no responsibility.

In necessitous cases however, Mr. Lister has agreed to give his services in return for an agreed-upon scale, to be paid for by the Health Committee.

During the year the services of Mr. Lister were called upon in two necessitous cases.

(4) HOSPITAL BEDS :

No extension of the Maternity Hospital is necessary. Medical practitioners may attend their private patients in the York Maternity Hospital.

(5) PROVISION OF ANCILLARIES :

(a) The Committee consented to the Infants' Welfare Association and the Ante-Natal Clinic purchasing a small number of sterilized maternity outfits for sale to expectant mothers in suitable cases, any deficiency incurred by the issue of such outfits to necessitous patients unable to pay full cost, to be made good by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(b) A list of suitable women willing to act as home helps for domestic assistance during the lying-in period is kept at the Health Office.

(c) Supply of milk for expectant and nursing mothers : This is administered by the Infants' Welfare Association.

(d) Facilities are available for the examination of pathological material at the York County Hospital at the expense when necessary, of the York Corporation.

(6) EDUCATION.

The necessity for ante-natal supervision, etc., is impressed on women by the Health Visitors, by the distribution of suitable literature, and by addresses at the Infant Welfare Centre and to Women's Associations.

BIRTH CONTROL.

Following the receipt of the Ministry of Health's Memorandum 153/M.C.W., Dr. Audrey Hughes was instructed to attend Birth Control Clinics to gain first-hand information as to the methods in use. In September she visited three clinics in London, and was authorised to see women who require advice on medical grounds at a special session at the York Maternity Hospital when required. These cases will be such as may be referred to her from M. & C.W. Centres, Tuberculosis Dispensary, Maternity Hospital, and general practitioners.

HEALTH VISITING.

The first visits to infants after notification of birth are made by the three Corporation Health Visitors who continue the supervision up to school-age of children who do not attend the Infant Welfare Centre. The children who do so are visited in their homes by the Superintendent of the Welfare Association and her Assistant. When a child ceases to attend regularly at the Centre the case is transferred back to the Corporation visitors. The working of the Scheme will be much simplified when all the visiting is in the hands of four Corporation Visitors. There will then be one Health Visitor for every 350 births and adequate visiting should be possible.

TABLE 18.

THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS.

(Nurses Boston, Hirst, and Smithson).

Visits paid during 1931 :—

First Visits re Births notified and registered	...	...	...	1,164
Re-visits	...	...	...	4,954
Elder Children (aged 1 to 5 years, etc.)	...	...	...	7,058
Neo-natal and miscellaneous infant deaths	...	...	...	7
Midwives	...	...	...	19
Cases of Pneumonia	...	...	...	51
Other Infectious Cases	...	...	...	110
Convalescent Cases of Sickness and Ailing Children	...	...	...	175
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	88
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	423
Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	102
Do. Toddlers' Clinic	...	...	...	49
Housing Defects, etc., referred to Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	23
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital or Dispensary, for ante-natal attention	...	...	...	19

CITY OF YORK MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Return (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise ; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year 1931.

1. Population of the area served by the Council 85,950
(Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid-1931).
2. Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications :
 - (a) Live births, 1,359 ; (b) Still births, 35 ; (c) Total, 1,394.
 - (d) By midwives, 1,315 ; (e) By doctors and parents, 79.
3. Health Visiting.
 - (i) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year :
 - (a) by the Council (Corporation Health Visitors) ... 3
 - (b) by Voluntary Associations (2 Infant Welfare and 1 Military) 3
 - (ii) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at infant welfare centres)—
 - (a) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council 3
 - (b) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations (2 Infant Welfare and 1 Military) ... 3
 - (iii) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :
 - (a) To expectant mothers—First visits 594
Total visits 3,822
 - (b) To children under 1 year of age—First visits ... 1,227
Total visits ... 9,839
 - (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—
Total visits 10,465
4. Infant Welfare Centres.
 - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council 2
 - (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations (Infant Welfare Association and Military) ... 2
 - (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :
 - (i) By Children under 1 year of age 7,081
 - (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 4,884
 - (d) Average attendance of children per session at all Centres during the year 34
 - (e) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year :
 - (i) Children under 1 year of age 631
 - (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 449
 - (f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (e) (i) 46.3

5. Ante-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises) :

(a) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council...	1
(b) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations (Infant Welfare Association and Military) ...	2
(c) Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year	2,217
(d) Average attendance of expectant mothers per session at all Clinics during the year	12.0
(e) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year	582
(f) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (e)	43

6. Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
	York Maternity Hospital.	City Infirmary (Poor Law).	
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) ...	28	4	—
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year ...	430	22	—

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions	Nil.
---	------

7. Homes and Hospitals for Sick and Ailing Children under 5 years of age.

I.

	Separate institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
	(Special Ward at York Maternity Hospital).	City Infirmary.	York County Hospital.
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	1
Number of beds provided for such children ...	6	30	32
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year ...	38	128	227

II.

Number of such children sent by the Council during the year to
other Institutions (To Orthopædic Hospital). 2

8. Convalescent Homes.

Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant
or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age :

(i) provided by the Council Nil.
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations Nil.

9. Homes for Mothers and Babies.

(a) Number of such homes :

(i) provided by the Council Nil.
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations (Yorks. Home for
Mothers and Babies, Withernsea) 1
Number of beds (to be extended as occasion demands) ... 12

(b) Total number of cases admitted during the year :

(i) expectant mothers —
(ii) mothers and babies 8
(iii) babies —

(c) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year
to other homes for mothers and babies Nil.

10. Day Nurseries.

(a) Number of day nurseries :

(i) provided by the Council	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations	...	...	...	...	Nil.

11. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	5	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	1	—	—
(3) Puerperal Fever ...	4	4	—	4
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	2	1	1
(5) Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age) ...	93	93	4	Nil.
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)	147	147	3	Nil.
(7) Epidemic Diarrhœa (do.)	—	—	2	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	2	2	—	2

12. Home Nursing.

(a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever :

(i) by the Council (District Sister, Maternity Hospital)	...	1
(ii) by Voluntary Associations (3 District Nursing Assn. 1 Military Families)	...	4

(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses ... 541

13. Midwives.

(a)	Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year ...	...	36
(b)	Number	(i) employed by the Council ...	1
		(ii) directly subsidised by the Council ...	—
		(iii) employed by Voluntary Associations (Military)	1
(c)	Number of cases attended by midwives during the year :		
	(i) as midwives ...	1,104	} 1,434
	(ii) as maternity nurses ...	330	
(d)	Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife ...	...	Nil.

14. Maternal Deaths. (M.O.H.'s figures).

- (a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year :

	York Cases.	Non-Residents.
(i) from sepsis ...	1	1
(ii) from other causes	2	Nil.

- (b) Number of these cases which died :

(i) at home ...	1	Nil.
(ii) in institutions ...	2	1

YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ACOMB, YORK.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1931 :—

No. of Beds ... 28 (plus 2 isolation). No. of Cots for Sick Babies ... 6.

Resident Medical Officer—Dr. Elizabeth D. Hunter Craig.

Matron—Miss Alice J. Harland.

- Number of cases in Hospital, 1st January, 1931.—16 mothers, 17 babies.
- Number of admissions, 1931.—430 mothers, 38 sick babies.
- Average duration of stay.—14 days.
- Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives, 296 ; (b) Doctors, 39.
- Number of cases in which Medical assistance was sought by the Midwife, 165.
- Number of cases notified as :—
 - Puerperal Fever, Nil.
 - Puerperal Pyrexia, 7.

7. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum, Nil.
8. Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1.
9. Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast-fed, 8 ; viz. :—
Mother died, 1 ; Poor secretion, 3 ; Cardiac disease, 2 ; Post-partum eclampsia, no milk, 1 ; Badly-cracked nipples, 1.
10. Number of maternal deaths, 2.
 - (i) Secondary collapse following post-partum hæmorrhage from morbidly adherent placenta.
 - (ii) Pulmonary œdema following toxæmic accidental hæmorrhage in patient, with advanced Nephritis and cardiac failure.
11. Number of foetal deaths :—
 - (a) Stillborn, 20.
 - (b) Within 10 days of birth, 13 ; (Prematurity, 10 ; Intracranial hæmorrhage, 3).

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 19 pupil midwives, 18 were entered for the examination, and 18 were successful.

Total outdoor district cases, 144.

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 6,235 (Ante-natal, 3,162 ; Post-natal, 2,904 ; Casual visits, 169).

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

(a) At General Dispensary, Tuesdays, 2-30 p.m.

No. of patients who attended for first time	...	...	...	372
Attendances (989 in 1930)	...	...	...	1,079
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	21

(b) At General Dispensary, Thursdays, 2-30 p.m.

No. of patients who attended for first time	...	...	...	106
Attendances (525 in 1930)	...	...	...	537
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	10.5

When the midwife is not present a report is sent to her, advising her as to treatment of the case.

BABIES' CLINIC, at Maternity Hospital, Fridays, 2-30 p.m.

No. of patients who attended for first time	...	...	...	107
Attendances	...	...	...	865
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	17

CHILDREN'S CLINIC.

A Toddlers' Clinic for children aged 2 to 5 years has been held by Dr. Audrey Hughes, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, since 14th May, 1930, each Wednesday at 2-30 p.m., in the School Clinic Hut, Piccadilly.

The following is a brief summary of the work done :—

Total number of clinics held, 1931	...	...	...	...	49
Total attendances during the year :—					
Children under 1 year...	...	...	...	...	154
Children between 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	1,062
Total first attendances :—					
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	65
Children between 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	376
Average attendance per clinic	...	...	...	...	24.8

The majority attending have been asked to attend on a certain day, but a few children have been brought by their mothers, who had heard of the Clinic from neighbours. The three Health Visitors attend the Clinic in turn, and the children from their own district attend on the same days.

The attendances at the Clinic have been increasing throughout the year. This Clinic has been part of a provisional scheme, provided to bridge over the gap between the infant attending the Infant Welfare Centre and the school-child, and has been handicapped by being held in unsuitable premises and with inadequate staff. This Clinic will be merged into the general scheme for child welfare and held at the Infant Welfare Centre instead of at the School Clinic, and it is hoped that still further progress will be made in the care of the pre-school child.

Twenty children suffering from malnutrition who attend the Clinic are being provided with a pint of milk daily, and Virol is supplied at cost price, and also free, to those who are unable to pay for it.

THE WORK OF THE YORK INFANTS' WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

President :—Mrs. Edwin Gray, J.P.

Medical Officers :—

Dr. Norah Kemp, Dr. Janie S. Baugh, Dr. Gayner and Dr. Micklethwait.

Superintendent :—Miss L. Follows (with one Assistant).

Hon. Secretary :—Dr. G. W. Micklethwait, 48, Bootham, York.

VISITS :—			1st Visits.	Re-visits.
(a)	To expectant mothers	...	60	80
(b)	To children under one year	...	364	2174
(c)	To children between 1 and 5 years	...	70	1432

Total number of attendances during the year :—

(i) By children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	5193
(ii) By children between 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	2264
Average attendance of children per session during the year	...	...	...	...	...	37

Total children who attended at Centre for the first time during the year :—

(i) Children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	396
(ii) Children between 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	73

Ante-Natal Clinics :—

(a) Total attendances by expectant mothers at all clinics during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
(b) Average attendance of expectant mothers per session at all clinics during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(c) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at clinics during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80

YORK MILITARY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

Report for Year 1st January to 31st December, 1931.

The work of this Centre is carried out at the Medical Inspection Room, Cavalry Barracks, and provides for the wives and families of all soldiers stationed at York.

Consultations are held daily. The Centre is conveniently situated, and is very regularly attended. All cases are personally followed up where desirable, and visited at home by the nurse provided by the Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families' Association.

Medical Officer :—Dr. R. A. Draper.

Nurse :—Miss J. Campbell, Certified Midwife.

Children on the register during period under review :—

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	63
Over 1 and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	67
Over 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	233

Total children supervised	363
---------------------------	-----

Number of attendances at the Medical Inspection Room	...	2932
--	-----	------

Number of visits by the nurse to patients' homes	...	3146
--	-----	------

Twenty-four expectant mothers attended for ante-natal care and treatment, and were advised as to their suitability for institutional or domiciliary arrangements.

The advantages of co-operation in the work of this centre with the various departments of the York County Hospital, the York Maternity Hospital, and the School Clinics, are appreciated.

Average number of soldiers' wives and children resident in York, 400.

THE MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDERS.

During the financial year 1st April, 1931, to 31st March, 1932, the Infants' Welfare Association supplied dried milk (a total of 7,408 lbs. in weight), and the Health Committee paid the deficits incurred by that Association to the total value of £59/16/11. Included in this amount is £10/11/6 in respect of milk supplied through the Infants' Welfare Association to the York Diocesan Sheltering Home, 15, Bootham Terrace, York.

The following table shows the amount of milk supplied by sale at the full special price, or half-price, or gratis, by the Infants' Welfare Association during the financial year 1931-32.

TABLE 37.

Quarter.				Dried Milk.			Deficit paid by the Health Committee £ s. d.		
				Full Price (lbs.).	Reduced Price (lbs.).	Free (lbs.).			
1931.	1st April—30th June	...		859	77	182	15	8	2
	1st July—30th Sept.	...		829	112	85	10	19	0
	1st Oct.—31st Dec.	...		821	92	171	12	16	6
1932.	1st Jan.—31st March	...		837	77	266	20	13	3
	Totals	...		3,346	358	704	59	16	11
				3,704					

The sale and consumption of the milk, even at full price, is closely regulated and supervised by the Superintendent of the Welfare and her Assistant. No milk under cost price is ordered, or an order renewed, unless the children attend the Welfare's sessions with sufficient regularity to enable the Doctor and Superintendent to satisfy themselves, by following-up of weight, etc., that the milk is really being consumed by the person for whom it is intended.

During 1931 pasteurised milk to the value of £60/17/7½ was supplied to children attending the Toddlers' Clinic.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Arrangements are available for the admission of crippled children to the Yorkshire Orthopædic Hospital, at Kirbymoorside, opened 31st July, 1925, for treatment.

Two children (one a rickets case, and one with club-foot) under five years of age were admitted during 1931. Both patients were discharged during 1931.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908. PART I.

Section 2 (a) of the Local Government Act, 1929, provided that, as from 1st April, 1930, the functions under Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908, formerly discharged by poor law authorities, should be discharged by the councils of counties and county boroughs.

The Medical Officer, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and the three Health Visitors were appointed Infant Protection Visitors for the purposes of Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908. Four ladies who formerly acted as Voluntary Protection Officers on behalf of the York Guardians, were also invited to continue their services, and on their agreeing to do so, were authorised to act as Infant Protection Visitors under the Act.

Two have since retired.

It was decided that notices under Part 1 of the Act be required to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health.

The following table shows the position at 31st December, 1931 :—

TABLE 20.

No. of Infants on Register at				Transferred to another foster-				
31st December, 1930	...	33		mother	...	...	...	2
Placed on Register during the				Attained 7 years	...	...	...	1
year	...	...	...	Restored to parents or				
		33		relatives	...	...	...	13
				Left City	...	...	...	4
				Admitted to City Infirmary...				2
				Remaining on books 31st				
				December, 1931	...	...	...	44
		—						—
Total	...	66		Total	...	...	...	66
		—						—

I. Notification :

(i) Number of foster parents on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	29
(b) at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	39

(ii) Number of children on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	33
(b) at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	44
(c) who died during the year	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(d) on whom inquests were held during the year	...	...	...	...	Nil.

II. Visiting :

(i) Number of Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year :—

(a) Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Female, other than Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Male (Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector and Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector)	...	...	...	...	...	3

(ii) Number of persons or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) ... Nil.

III. Number of cases in which proceedings were taken during the year ... Nil.

IV. Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year, under (a) (b) and (c) of Section 3 ... Nil.

V. Number of orders obtained during the year :—

(Under (a) (b) and (c) of Section 5 (1)...	Nil.
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.—I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Humphreys, A.M.I.C.E., Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, for the following :—

The water supply during 1931 has been fully maintained in all directions.

The area supplied, as stated in previous reports, is an extensive one and has undergone extension during 1931 by the addition of the villages of Osbaldwick and Askham Bryan. Osbaldwick is within the Company's statutory limit of supply ; but Askham is outside, consequently the supply to that district is in " bulk " by arrangement with the Tadcaster Rural District Council.

7,784 yards or nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of service mains have been laid, in addition to 200 yards of trunk main, during the year. The total length of trunk and service mains in use to-day is approximately 137 miles, while the number of new supplies connected is 692, which is a small increase compared with the previous year.

Throughout 1931 the supply has been ample and at a satisfactory pressure for all purposes, and the quality of the water kept up to its usual high standard. Great care is always exercised in this direction. Separate and independent reports on the bacteriological condition of the water are made by two gentlemen who are well known experts in their profession. These reports are made weekly and usually display a wonderful evenness in character and are almost invariably satisfactory.

The average of recent results which have been taken at 20 degrees centigrade for a period of 72 hours each, is 18. The lowest being 2 only, and the highest 32 per one cubic centimetre developed. Further, examinations are always made at the same time for special bacteria by MacConkey's test, with satisfactory results.

A watchful eye is always kept on the river and its feeders for possible contamination. The river itself in its raw state is wonderfully clear of pollution under test ; its great bulk and flow through agricultural regions are assets in that direction.

The watershed covers an area of 768,000 acres, and from that drainage area the water reaches the Ouse via the Nidd, Ure and Swale. In a period of drought it is estimated that never less than one hundred million gallons of river water passes the Company's intakes during the 24 hours of each day.

Every drop of water supplied is filtered with great care and by methods of the most up to date character. After screening and settlement, Jewell rapid gravity filters treat it to an extent approaching eighty per cent. of purification ; it is then subjected to further treatment by English sand filter beds which take it up to a standard of nearly one hundred per cent. When the river is very turbid, liquid chlorine and sulphate of alumina is used in very minute quantities before filtration, to allay the turbidity and to assist in removing any impurity which the raw water may contain.

The total quantity of water supplied during the year was 1,540 million gallons, as compared with 1,661 million gallons in the previous year, being a decrease for the year of 121 million gallons. This reduction is partly accounted for by the lesser quantity supplied for trade purposes, and to special efforts made to reduce waste. The quantity per head of the estimated population equals 38.35 gallons per 24 hours. An apparently excessive quantity when compared with other towns in England ; no doubt attributable to the very high standard of sanitary requirements now demanded by the authorities.

Water for flushing drains, watering streets and many other public purposes is supplied to the Corporation free of charge, and in unlimited quantity ; a great privilege which the inhabitants and the City authorities highly appreciate.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Negotiations relating to the condition of the River Foss have taken place between representatives of the Corporation and members of the Flaxton Rural District Council, but an arrangement is not likely until the Catchment Board have had time to consider the question, and the scheme of the North Riding County Council under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929, has been put forward.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage and sewage disposal are matters under the supervision of the City Engineer. The sewage of the City is pumped to the Sewage Works at Naburn, five miles down the river, where it is treated by open septic tanks and continuous filters, with satisfactory results. The effluent discharges into the River Ouse.

There was no important extension of sewerage works during 1931, apart from that due to extension of housing schemes. In all cases new sewers are connected up to the existing sewerage system of the City. During the year 305 yards of surface water culvert was laid at Clifton to replace an inadequate brick culvert, and this was laid in 212 yards of twin 3-foot concrete tubes, the remainder being a single 4-foot concrete tube.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND SCAVENGING.

(See also Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, page 90).

The scavenging and sewerage of the City are under the control of the City Engineer, and to him I am indebted for some of the following facts.

The methods in vogue in the City for all classes of premises consist of :—

(1) About 8 midden privies and 22 dry ashpits (a steady diminishing number), the contents of which are removed systematically by and at the cost of the Corporation.

(2) 21,928 wash-down water-closets and 2,694 waste-water-closets. The provision of the latter is now discouraged.

(3) 23,485 ashbins in use at houses where there are water-closets and no brick ashpits or midden privies.

During the past five years (1927-1931) 239 movable iron ashbins, with proper covers, have been substituted for fixed receptacles.

During the last thirty years 6,646 midden privies have been substituted by water-closets voluntarily, or by order of the Sanitary Authority, under Sections 91 or 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875. This work is still progressing.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS requiring notice

See the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector appended. (Page 90 et seq.)

SCHOOLS.—See the separate report of the School Medical Officer, published by the Education Committee.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928 :

(See Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, page 90).

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

(A) STATISTICS, 1931 :

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)).

			In City.	Outside City.	Total.
(i)	By the Local Authority	... ..	88	310	398
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	... ..	—	—	—
(iii)	By other bodies and persons	... ..	82	—	82

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :

By the Local Authority—

				In City.	Outside City.	Total.
	For other purposes	... ..		88	310	398

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

					Houses.	Inspec- tions.
(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made	... ..			3,161	8,109
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	... ..			193	193
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...				35
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..				1,570

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	823
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.	Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—						
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs						200
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—						
(a)	By owners						151
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...						5
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—						
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied						100
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—						
(a)	By owners						72
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...						1
C.	Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—						
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made						10
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders						5
D.	Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—						
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made						Nil.
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit						Nil.
E.	Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—						
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs						Nil.
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—						
(a)	By owners						Nil.
(b)	By local authority in default of owners						Nil.
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close						Nil.

F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

NOTE.—Sections 11 to 15 of the Housing Act, 1925, have been repealed by the Housing Act, 1930, but the proviso to Section 64 of the Act of 1930 continues in force any Closing Orders and Demolition Orders made before the operation of the Act (15th August, 1930), and houses subject to those Orders must continue to be dealt with under the relative provisions of the Act of 1925.

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority, distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under :—

				Total	Built during last 2 years.
(1)	Part III of Housing Act, 1925	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
(2)	Part II of Housing Act, 1925	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
(3)	Other powers	...	...	2240	681

(B) HOUSING CONDITIONS :

General observations as to housing conditions :—

Houses of a very low standard exist in various parts of the City, chiefly in the central districts.

One area (Hope Street) is already being dealt with, and schemes are proposed to deal with three other areas. These areas contain the largest aggregations of unsatisfactory houses ; the others are scattered in small numbers in various parts of the town, and will have to be dealt with as individual houses.

Sufficiency of supply of houses.

The extent of the shortage of housing accommodation may be judged from the fact that the number of applicants still on the waiting list for Corporation houses at 31st December, 1931, was 1,866 (compared with 1,455 at the end of 1930).

In December, 1931, the City Engineer reported on the progress of building operations carried out by the Corporation, as follows :—

Houses let—

Tang Hall Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650
Burton Stone Lane Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	394
Heworth Grange Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Unhealthy Areas—Houses	116						
Flats	16	...	...	...	...	...	132
							<hr/> 2,228
Houses sold—	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
							<hr/>
Total houses let and sold to date		...	...	...	...	...	2,372

Houses in course of erection—

Burton Stone Lane Estate—48 houses for letting 64 flats for old people							
Heworth Grange Estate— 82 houses for letting. 168 houses for rehousing. 50 houses for sale. 16 flats for old people						...	428
							<hr/> 2,800

Sites still available—

Heworth Grange Estate	...	...	38	
Ditto. (front sites unsold)	...		20	
Huntington Road	...	...	112	
Garrow Hill	...	...	194	364
				<hr/> 3,164

The Local Authority are proposing to deal with three clearance areas, viz. :—Layerthorpe (North-West area), Navigation Road area and Hungate area, and one improvement area, viz. :—Layerthorpe (South-East area). It is estimated that 650 houses will be demolished in the clearance areas, 14 in the improvement area, and 50 outside the areas—a total of 714. This will entail the displacement of 3,100 persons from demolished houses, and it is estimated that 178 will be moved from the improvement area to abate overcrowding.

The programme of the Council involves the erection of 1,500 houses during the next five years to deal with the needs arising as above-mentioned. Of this number 850 are intended to meet the existing demand for houses and 650 are intended to be used for re-housing under the 1930 Act.

The Council estimate that the number of working class houses to be provided by private enterprise will be approximately 50. It is not thought that any such building will take place with subsidy under the 1924 Act or by arrangement under Section 29 of the 1930 Act. The foregoing estimate of 50 refers to building operations within the City boundary only, where most of the land is already built up. The housing demands of the City will, however, probably be met to some extent by private building outside the City.

Overcrowding.

(a) At the end of 1931 the number of overcrowded houses known to the Health Department was 200 against 149 at the end of 1930. In January, 1931, the Council decided that the working standard of overcrowding in respect of houses other than houses in an Improvement Area be as follows :

40 square feet of floor space for each adult person, and 30 square feet for each person not exceeding the age of ten years ; provided that if the average height of the room is less than eight feet, the floor space above specified shall be increased in the proportion of one-eighth for every foot or part of a foot by which the average height falls short of eight feet.

(b) The chief cause of overcrowding has been inability to find suitable housing accommodation rather than inability to pay the rent of a sufficiently large house. It is found that a considerable number of tenants pay a rental for inadequate accommodation (often in tenement rooms) which would provide a suitable house if such were to be found.

(c) Unfortunately, owing to the housing shortage, no drastic action has been possible in dealing with overcrowding, but in all cases " Intimation of Nuisance " notices are sent to the occupiers, calling attention to the overcrowded condition of the houses and requesting them to abate the overcrowding as early as possible, and in 80 instances it was found possible to effect an improvement. Many cases are referred to the Housing Committee as suitable tenants for houses on the Housing Estates. In some cases, overcrowding has been abated by the sub-occupiers obtaining other suitable accommodation.

In a few cases it has been possible to arrange transfers between householders.

The Housing and Estates Committee in September, 1930, appointed Mr. V. M. Hughes, of Birmingham, as Estates Manager, and since taking over his duties he has revised the Register of Applicants for Corporation houses. By arrangement with property agents in the City the Estates Manager has found it possible to re-arrange tenancies by transfer, and in some cases thus to abate overcrowding.

Unhealthy Areas.

(a) In May, 1925, the Ministry of Health sanctioned the Corporation's scheme for dealing with the Hope Street Unhealthy Area, subject to certain modifications, and sites have been allocated to the Health Committee for the erection of 167 houses (including flats) for the purpose of re-housing some of the people from this area.

Two hundred and one houses and tenements are involved, with a total population of 805. This area, the extent of which is approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, comprises Hope Street, Albert Street, part of Long Close Lane, George Street and Richard Street.

One hundred and sixty nine houses in the Area have so far been taken over by the Corporation and demolished.

(b) On 1st December, 1930, the City Council approved a recommendation of the Health Committee that the five years' programme submitted to the Ministry of Health should include schemes for dealing (under the Housing Act, 1930) with the following areas :—

- (i) Layerthorpe,
- (ii) Navigation Road,
- (iii) Hungate.

In February, 1931, the City Council decided that a Clearance Scheme be prepared, providing for the demolition of all the houses in John Bull Yard, Wilkinson's Yard, Chicory Yard, Portland Place, Layerthorpe Buildings, Jones' Terrace, Wilson's Yard and Wilson's Row, and that the area South-East of Layerthorpe be dealt with as an Improvement Area.

On the same date a recommendation was approved that the standard to be adopted for making a house fit for human habitation under Secs. 17 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, should be as far as possible the standard set out in Part II of the Ministry's Model Bye-laws, for use in connection with Improvement Areas.

In April, 1931, the City Council decided that the area on the North-West side of Layerthorpe should be divided into four sections and steps taken for the making of Clearance Orders in respect of the four sections, Downhill Street being omitted from the Scheme.

The resolution declaring the four Areas as Clearance Areas was approved by the City Council on 5th October, 1931.

Bye-laws relating to houses, to houses-let-in-lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, etc.

Difficulties had been experienced in dealing with large houses converted into separate tenements, as the existing Bye-laws for houses-let-in-lodgings did not apply to certain large houses owing to the rateable value and charges made to lodgers.

In September, 1930, the Health Committee instructed the Town Clerk to take the necessary steps to amend the Bye-laws relating to houses-let-in-lodgings, so as to remove the exemption from the provisions of the Bye-laws of large houses, and, if possible, to provide for the provision of separate water-closet accommodation and water supply for each house. The new Bye-laws came into force on 23rd June, 1931.

No difficulties have been experienced by the Health Department in dealing with other housing problems under the existing Bye-laws.

The York House Improvement Society, Limited.

The following extract from the fourth Annual Report of the Society is of interest :—

“ The Richard Street and the Long Close Lane houses and the St. Saviourgate flats are being kept in good repair. We have at last been able to recondition the only house in Long Close Lane which had not been done with the others at the time of purchase owing to the tenant, an old man, who had occupied the house for many years refusing to have anything done to it. He has now gone to relatives. The back kitchen has now been enlarged and a bath put into it. Owing to drainage arrangements this was a more practical plan for this particular house than the built-on scullery with a bath, which was added to the other houses. It has been a very successful alteration and well worth the extra cost. By giving this house to one of the tenants of the only remaining pair of back-to-back houses in Richard Street, we have at last had the opportunity of making this into a through house as originally planned, and the extra accommodation is much appreciated by the tenants who now have the whole house. The Society now owns 12 houses and 5 flats, occupied by 46 adults and 25 children. The total weekly rent including rates from these houses is £6/7/0.

On February, 17th, by very kind invitation of our President, the Archbishop of York and Mrs. Temple, a most interesting meeting was held at Bishopthorpe. Mrs. Temple presided, and Canon Shimwell, of Manchester Housing, Ltd., gave an inspired address to a very interested audience. As a direct result of this meeting 264 Shares were allotted within the next month.”

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) Milk Supply : (See Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, page 97).
- (b) Meat and Other Foods : Ditto. ditto. page 106).
- (c) Adulteration, etc. : Ditto. ditto. page 101).
and Report of Public Analyst, page 111).
- (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food :
(See No. (3) of Section II ;
Also Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, page 99).
and Report of Public Analyst, page 111).
- (e) Nutrition :

At the Infant Welfare Centre and in the homes, the staff endeavour to give useful advice as to proper foods and their value. Leaflets are distributed by the Health Visitors to mothers, and a pamphlet is also used in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary on suitable diets for tuberculous patients.

As occasion offers, in the course of lectures to various organisations (see section on Health Education, page 86) reference is made to the subject of nutrition and the importance of a well-balanced diet.

For the following information regarding the teaching of this subject in the schools I am indebted to Miss Dobson, Organiser of Domestic Subjects, York Education Committee :—

“ The general plan is from the first to draw the attention of the girls to the use in the body of the various foods they use in the cookery lessons, using the simplest terms. As the girls progress, the proper terms, “ protein,” “ mineral salts,” etc., are introduced, until they become familiar with them, and in the top classes food values, the planning of meals to suit sedentary and manual workers, invalids, and convalescents, the infant and young child, have been an important part of the syllabus for the third-year girls, food for infants and young children in particular.

The time allotted to domestic subjects in senior schools is $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week for three years. When possible, the third-year girls attend for a whole day.

A typical list of lessons given to the fourth-form by the Science Teacher, in collaboration with the Cookery Mistress, in one of the Higher Grade Schools is as follows :—

MILK.—A complete food ; contamination ; condensed ; sterilised.

FATS.—Butter ; Margarine ; Lard ; Suet.

PROTEINS.—Eggs ; Cheese ; Meat ; Fish.

CARBOHYDRATES.—Sugars ; Fermentation ; Flour ; Potatoes.

VEGETABLES AND SALADS.—Vitamins ; Mineral matter ; Effects of cooking.

FRUIT, NUTS.—Action on the body.

BEVERAGES.—Tea ; Coffee ; Cocoa ; Alcohol.

DIGESTION OF FOOD.—Cooking of meat and its effects.

DIET.—Suitable diets ; Cooking and serving ; Preservation of food ; Bacteria ; Sterilisation ; Drying ; Pickling ; Salting.

DISINFECTANTS.

As many girls as possible have a month's instruction in the Haxby Road Centre. Girls attend daily, having previously taken courses of cookery, laundry work and modified housewifery.

The aims of the Centre are :—

To teach order of work and management of a home.

To inculcate a desire for beauty and health in the home.

To teach infant care and management of young children.

To teach home nursing and first aid.

To teach hygiene and sanitary conditions for home and health and personal hygiene.

To teach rudiments of health as allied to food, cleanliness and fresh air.

To teach home crafts and decorations and repairs.

To teach care and cost of household equipment, etc.

To teach thrift and economy in the home.

Included in the teaching are the following items :—

2nd Week :

Food—Its uses. Amount consumed. Classes.

Vitamins—their discovery—use in body. Where found, etc.

Planning dinners according to value. Season. Work, etc.

Digestion of foods. Experiments.

Absorption of food in the body.

3rd Week :

Necessities for a healthy infancy. Growth and development.

Infant feeding. Kinds. Reason why human milk is best.

Choice and care of Cow's milk for baby. How to sterilise. Composition of human and cow's milk. Preparation of cow's milk for baby. Experiments with rennet.

Rules for feeding baby. Choice and care of bottles, etc. Practical preparation of milk.

Use of dried milks. Preparation of same. Table of quantity of feeds, etc.

4th Week :

Home Nursing.

SECTION VI.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1931.

Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Diphtheria.	Smallpox.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Typhoid (Enteric and Para-typhoid Fever).	Relapsing Fever.	Acute Encephalitis Leth- argica.
Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Puerperal Pyrexia.	Plague.	Chickenpox (To 30th September).
Cholera.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Other Forms of Tuber- culosis.	
Malaria.		Acute <u>Primary</u> Pneumonia.
Dysentery.		Acute <u>Influenzal</u> Pneumonia.

SMALLPOX.

Year	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cases notified ...	1	13	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year 1931.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

TABLE 21.—VACCINATION.

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information :—

1. Year.	2. Successfully Vaccinated.	3. Percentage of total births.	4. Vaccination postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination	5. Died or removed from York unvaccinated	6. Declaration of "Conscientious Objection."		7. Persons Re- vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number.	*Percentage	
1927	786	51.6	60	98	612	44.8	84
1928	684	43.2	21	124	643	44.7	1,135
1929	425	28.3	168	115	560	46.0	34
1930	469	33.7	31	74	551	42.7	13
1931	537	39.7	29	55	656	48.4	34

* Percentage of total births less figures in columns 4 and 5.

In addition to the City of York, the Vaccination Officer acts as such for the areas of Flaxton Rural District (North Riding) and Bishopthorpe Rural District (West Riding).

CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

TABLE 22.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1927	76	0.90	2	2.3	2.6	68	89.4
1928	75	0.87	4	4.6	5.3	67	89.3
1929	31	0.36	1	1.1	3.2	29	93.5
1930	50	0.58	2	2.3	4.0	46	92.0
1931	129*	1.51	4	4.7	3.1	121	93.8

* Highest since 1920 (148 cases).

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1931 was 7 per 100,000 living.

There were four deaths, three of which occurred at the Fever Hospital.

Seven cases (all City), admitted to the Hospital proved to be doubtful.

There were no tracheotomy cases.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of the 129 cases notified, 115 cases were swabbed, and 100 were verified to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The schools chiefly affected were :—Park Grove (10 cases) and St. Paul's (7 cases).

One military case was treated in the Military Hospital.

The free supply of anti-toxin to medical practitioners for use in poor cases was continued. 26 cases were so served during the year.

Sanitary notices were duly served regarding all housing defects.

CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE 23.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1927 ...	218	2.59	2	0.02	2.3	0.91	178	81.6
1928 ...	182	2.13	1	0.01	1.1	0.54	147	80.7
1929 ...	*722	8.93	1	0.01	1.1	0.13	414	57.3
1930 ...	322	3.77	3	0.03	3.5	0.93	244	75.7
1931 ...	202	2.49	3	0.03	3.5	1.48	173	85.6

* Highest yearly total on record. (Previous highest, 636 cases in 1904).

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1931 was 1 per 100,000 living.

There were 3 deaths, two of which occurred at the Fever Hospital.

One City case admitted to Fever Hospital proved to be doubtful.

There were eight possible "return" cases received into the Fever Hospital from the same houses in the City as the original case; there were eighteen cases received into the Hospital from the same streets as patients previously discharged from the Hospital.

The Schools chiefly affected were :—Scarcroft (15); Tang Hall (12); St. Lawrence (14); St. Georges (8).

The Districts chiefly affected were :—Tang Hall and Heworth (51); Fulford Road (19); Lawrence Street and Hull Road (19); Haxby Road (12).

CITY CASES ONLY :—

					Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Total cases over age of 15	...	...	...	...	36	25
Military cases	...	...	...	...	1	1
Doubtful cases	...	...	...	...	1	7
Imported cases	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total secondary cases (all ages)	...	...	...	...	20	13
Do. do. admitted to Hospital	...	...	...	...	18	8
Missed cases (discovered by School Nurses)	...	...	...	...	3	4

Occurrence of Total Notified Cases.	First Half-year.	Second Half-year.	
Scarlet Fever	75	127	(65 in Fourth Quarter).
Diphtheria	48	81	(48 in Fourth Quarter).

1931. TABLE 24.

Distribution of Total Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria during the Year.

ATTENDING.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Upper Elementary Schools	44	2	40	1
Infants' do. do.	76	3	33	5
Patients 7 years of age and under (not attending school)	30	11	15	4
Private Schools	—	—	5	—
Over School Age	32	4	23	3
Total Cases notified	182	20	116	13

{ 202 }
{ 129 }

CITY OF YORK.—ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

1931. TABLE 25.

Year.	Total cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1927 ...	15	0.17	Nil.	—	—	—	7	46.6
1928 ...	13	0.15	Nil.	—	—	—	3	23.0
1929 ...	23	0.27	Nil.	—	—	—	19	82.6
1930 ...	16	0.18	1	0.01	1.0	6.2	15	93.7
1931 ...	5	0.05	1	0.01	1.0	20.0	3	60.0

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1931 was 1 per 100,000.

Of the cases notified as Enteric Fever, two were males and three females. The ages were 6, 22, 27, 41, and 41 years. One case was verified bacteriologically as due to infection by *Bacillus Typhosus*, and three to infection by *B. Paratyphoid B.* No test was made in the fifth case (a private one).

Two of the cases were admitted to the Fever Hospital, one to the County Hospital, and two were treated by private practitioners in their own homes. The case admitted to the County Hospital died ; the others made satisfactory recoveries.

The patient who suffered from typhoid infection apparently contracted the disease while on a visit to the Irish Free State.

No connection was traced between the cases.

PUERPERAL FEVER.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cases notified ...	8	7	6	9	4
	(3 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(6 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(1 death)

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cases notified ...	25	13	20	14	2

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified :—	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	89	162	141	91	71
„ Influenzal „	19	14	27	2	7

Seven cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, and 32 deaths were certified as due to Influenza, 31 of which occurred during the first quarter. 11 deaths were certified as due to Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. Of the deaths from Influenza, 23 were over the age of 45 years.

There were 71 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 67 deaths of all types. I have utilised the services of the Health Visitors in visiting the homes of notified cases, making enquiries and notes about the domestic conditions and nursing, and in giving advice in regard to cleanliness, isolation, ventilation, etc. During 1931 the Health Visitors visited 63 notified cases of Primary and 6 of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Of these 38 were children under school age, and 12 were school children. A District Nurse was in attendance in 7 cases. 43 cases were treated in Institutions.

ERYSIPELAS.			1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cases notified	...	...	25	20	26	38	33

Of the cases notified during 1931, 20 were Facial Erysipelas ; the remaining cases were affected on the leg and arm.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cases notified	...	2	Nil.	Nil.	4
	(1 death)	(2 deaths)			(4 deaths)

The four cases notified comprised 3 males aged 7, 24 and 29, and one female aged 21 years. The latter case had a cycle accident the day previous to becoming ill. The child aged 7 took ill while on a visit to a coast resort, and was brought back to York on sickening.

All cases were admitted to the York County Hospital ; lumbar puncture was done in each case. The meningococcus was found in three cases. The exudate in the fourth case was purulent and the Pathologist was of opinion that the case was definitely of meningococcal origin.

All the cases proved fatal in spite of serum treatment. The deaths took place 3 days, 13 days, 45 days, and 100 days after admission to Hospital.

Three military cases occurred in the City and at Strensall Camp. One, an acute fulminating case, was admitted to the City Fever Hospital moribund, and died shortly after admission. The other two cases, admitted to the City Fever Hospital and to the York Military Hospital recovered. All received serum treatment.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cases notified 	12	6	10	12	4

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken by the Corporation under Section 66 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1925, as facilities exist for in-patient and out-patient treatment in the Eye Department of the York County Hospital.

TABLE 26.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year.	CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home	In Hospital.				
1927	12	4	8	12	Nil.	Nil.	1*
1928	6	1	5	6	Nil.	Nil.	1†
1929	10	8	2	10	Nil.	Nil.	1‡
1930	12	3	9	12	Nil.	Nil.	1††
1931	4	2	2	4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

*	The cause of death of this child was certified as	Meningocele.
†	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	Premature Birth.
†	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	Pneumonia.
††	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	Congenital Syphilis.

DYSENTERY.			1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cases notified	—	1	—	—	1

Four military cases contracted abroad and notified in 1928, 1930 and 1931 (2) are not included in our returns. The civilian case notified in 1928 was a relapse case, the patient having contracted the disease in Salonika during the War. Of the military cases 3 had contracted the disease in India, and one in Germany. The civilian case, a child aged 9, daughter of a military family, had contracted the disease abroad.

MALARIA.		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cases notified	—	—	1	—

The case notified in 1930 was that of a man 46 years of age, who had contracted the disease on Army service in East Africa, and who died in the City Infirmary as the result of cardiac disease and apoplexy, complicated by recurring malarial attacks.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cases notified	...	2	1	5	2

Both the 1927 cases died. The 1928 case was that of a young woman aged 19 years. In this case the right arm and shoulder muscles were chiefly affected, but the patient made a good recovery.

The case notified during 1929, a child of 17 months, made a good recovery. One infant notified in 1930 died. The ages of the other children were $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$ and 4 years. Three still show weakness in the leg muscles and one in the muscles of the arm. They are at present being treated as out-patients at the York County Hospital and one is attending school. All are improving. Both the 1931 cases died (a man aged 29, and a boy aged 4 years).

CHICKENPOX.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931. (To 30th Sept.)
Cases notified	567	853	302	596	380
(Notification discontinued as from 1st October, 1931).					

In consequence of the outbreak of Smallpox in the North of England, the City Council, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, made Chickenpox notifiable in the City as from 22nd November, 1923.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cases notified	...	9	3	8	1	2
		(7 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(2 deaths)

Two cases were notified in 1931; one of the cases died. The second death during 1931 was of a patient who had suffered from the disease for many years.

The 1930 case, a child of 6 years, died. The second death was that of a York resident, who was notified and died outside the City.

An enquiry regarding the present condition of the 23 cases notified during the last five years showed that :—

6 patients were well and working.

2 were attending school and apparently in good health;

2 cases could not be traced, having left the address at which they were notified.

The remaining 13 cases died; their deaths were certified as follows :—

Encephalitis lethargica, 12; chronic nephritis and hemiplegia, 1;

Total, 13.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following figures represent the numbers of cases of school children notified during the year to the School Clinic as suffering from Measles, Whooping-cough, Mumps and Chickenpox.

Measles and German Measles.	Whooping- cough.	Mumps.	Chickenpox (after 30th Sept.)
108	150	4	71

Year.	MEASLES.		WHOOPIING COUGH.		MUMPS.	
	Cases Notified. *	Deaths.	Cases Notified. *	Deaths.	Cases Notified. *	Deaths.
1927	907	17	32	2	105	—
1928	239	6	112	4	111	—
1929	140	1	412	12	279	—
1930	1,410	21	237	9	1,524	—
1931	108	3	150	6	4	—

* To School Clinic.

Measles : 58.3 per cent. of the cases occurred during the first half of the year, and 93.5 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior and Infants' Departments.

Whooping-cough : 75.3 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and 98.6 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior and Infants' Departments.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

Year.	Deaths under two years.	Death-rate per 1,000 Births.	
		YORK.	ENGLAND & WALES.
1927	5	3.2	6.3
1928	10	6.9	7.0
1929	16	10.6	8.1
1930	7	5.0	6.0
1931	Nil.	—	6.0

The usual distribution of advice leaflets and posters, re summer diarrhœa and flies, and supervision of manure-pits, was carried out.

CANCER. TABLE 27.

The variation in the local death-rate from Cancer is shown by the following figures :—

Period.					Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
Averages for 5 years, 1914-18 ...					88	1.12	112
Ditto ditto 1919-23 ...					94	1.15	115
Ditto. ditto 1924-28 ...					111	1.31	131
1927					111	1.32	132
1928					106	1.24	124
1929					115	1.35	135
1930					113	1.32	132
1931					132	1.56	156

A leaflet was drawn up in 1925 and submitted to the Local Division of the British Medical Association. After amendment, this was printed and is circulated amongst persons desirous of obtaining information with regard to the disease.

In 1930, Circular 1136 (Cancer) of the Ministry of Health was considered by the Local Division of the British Medical Association. The discussion was opened by the Medical Officer of Health and a resolution was carried, stating that the Division “ did not consider it feasible to co-operate with the Health Department in the manner suggested, owing to the difficulties foreseen in the matter of notifying even selected cases of Cancer, on account of the fact that usually the patients themselves are unaware of the nature of their complaint.” No further action has been taken on the matter.

ANTHRAX, EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE, ETC. :—

No cases of anthrax, epidemic jaundice, undulant fever or psittacosis came to the knowledge of the Health Department during the year 1931.

Five deaths were recorded from rheumatic fever. Two women and one child suffering from rheumatic fever were admitted to the York City Infirmary and 7 cases to the York County Hospital.

Dr. Galbraith, the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, has supplied the following notes relating to cases found on medical inspection and certificates from medical practitioners during the year 1931 :—

					Boys.	Girls.
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	15	22
Rheumatic Hearts	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chorea	...	...	...	...	11	25
Chorea and Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	1	1
Heart complaint :						
Organic	...	...	...	...	9	17
Functional	...	...	...	...	18	43

The City Infirmary also treated 7 cases classified as sub-acute rheumatism and chorea during the year.

The experience of 1931 contrasts strongly with 1930, when no cases of rheumatic fever were dealt with either in the City Infirmary or the County Hospital.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

Facilities are available at the Disinfecting Station for the cleansing of verminous persons, when necessary, and for the steam disinfection of infested clothing and bedding. The fumigation of verminous premises is also carried out ; 120 premises were so disinfected during 1931.

The Disinfecting Station was formerly situated at the Corporation Depot, Foss Islands Road, but on April 1st, 1931, new premises, which had been erected at the Fever Hospital, Yearsley Bridge, as part of the Extension Scheme, were opened. All the apparatus was transferred from Foss Islands. It contains the apparatus known as the "Washington Lyon," built by Messrs. Manlove & Alliott. The staff consists of two Assistants (working under the supervision of an Assistant Sanitary Inspector), who are employed in the removal of infectious cases and the disinfection of infected premises, bedding, and other articles.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by heat, is carried out where necessary. The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during recent years :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Rooms disinfected	1,973	1,958	2,987	2,704	2,210
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector ...	22,071	22,413	29,085	26,260	20,242
Library and other books disinfected ...	573	1,324	1,328	1,403	688

RATS :

For particulars regarding the action taken against rats, see the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (page 109).

MOSQUITOES :

No complaints were received during the year as to the prevalence of Mosquitoes.

TABLE 28.—CITY OF YORK. NOTIFICATIONS.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1931 (Civilian cases only).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	At all Ages.	At Ages												Fever Hpl.	County Hpl.	P.L. Infirmary.	Sanatoria.	Total deaths																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		Under 1 year.	1—2 years.	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—</

The York Isolation Hospital, The Smallpox Hospital (The Bungalow), and Fairfield Sanatorium are situate in Flaxton Rural District.

* Notifiable locally from 22nd November, 1923 ; discontinued 30th September, 1931.

THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

TABLE 29. CASES ADMITTED IN 1931.

			From FLAXTON Rural District.	From HELMSLEY Rural District.
	From the CITY.			
Scarlet Fever ...	173		26	—
Diphtheria ...	121		19	1
Enteric Fever ...	2		—	—
Erysipelas ...	10		—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—		2(*)	—
Measles ...	3		—	—
Pneumonia ...	1		—	—
Whooping-cough ...	1		—	—
	—		—	—
Totals ...	311		47	1
	—		—	—

(*) Military cases from Strensall Camp.

The hospitals also received :—

One hundred and one City cases of tuberculosis ; and 36 cases of tuberculosis from outside districts at the cost of the authority concerned.

A total of 496 cases of all kinds.

Doubtful Scarlet Fever cases admitted :—1 (City case).

Doubtful Diphtheria cases admitted :—7 (all City).

Doubtful Enteric cases admitted :—Nil.

Return Scarlet Fever cases admitted :—8 (all City).

Return Diphtheria cases admitted :—1 (Rural case).

Twenty-seven secondary cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted (24 City and 3 Rural).

Eleven secondary cases of Diphtheria (City cases 8 ; Rural 3).

In addition to the usual complications, the complicated cases included :—

Of Scarlet Fever cases :—Otorrhœa, 12 ; Nephritis, 2 ; Albuminuria, 2 ; Abscess, 4 ; Rhinorrhœa, 10 ; Rheumatism, 3 ; Secondary Rash, 6.

Of Diphtheria cases :—Paralysis, 6 ; Hæmorrhage, 1 ; Nasal speech, 4 ; Regurgitation, 4 ; Otorrhœa, 2 ; Rhinorrhœa, 1 ; Cardiac weakness, 3 ; Vomiting, 1 ; Quinsy, 1.

Fourteen deaths occurred in the Fever Hospital :—Diphtheria, 6 ; Erysipelas, 1 ; Pneumonia, 2 ; Measles, 1 ; Cerebro-spinal fever, 1 ; Whooping Cough and Peritonitis, 1 ; Scarlet Fever, 2.

One hundred and six cases of scarlet fever, selected on account of the relative severity of the disease, were treated with Scarlet Fever Anti-toxin. The results were very satisfactory, and all, with one exception, recovered. Taking into consideration the fact that the treated cases were of the most severe type, the number of anti-toxin cases presenting complications was comparatively low.

The period of stay in the Hospital for uncomplicated cases has now been reduced to an average of four weeks without any apparent effect on the number of return cases.

One hundred and forty-one diphtheria cases were treated with Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

A proposal to Schick test and immunise the children in a local Home was approved by the Health Committee, but disapproved by the City Council in February, 1931. No further action has since been taken in view of this decision.

Dr. J. C. Lyth was appointed temporary Visiting Medical Officer, from 1st April, 1930, pending re-organisation of the City's medical services.

In view of the serious and complicated nature of many of the cases admitted to the Hospital, great praise is due to the Matron and the Nursing Staff for the low mortality and successful treatment and management of the cases.

The Staff consisted of Matron, three Charge Sisters, one Staff Nurse, three Assistant Nurses, six Probationers, nine Maids, Engineer and Porter-Gardener.

Arrangements have been made with the Great Ouseburn Isolation Hospital, at Acomb, for the admittance of York cases, when accommodation is not available at the City Fever Hospital. No patients were admitted during 1931.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1931. TABLE 30.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1	2	1	5	1	1	—	2	1
5	6	4	3	2	—	1	1	—
10	1	2	2	2	—	1	—	2
15	6	8	3	3	1	6	—	1
20	4	6	—	1	1	8	1	—
25	17	9	—	2	7	7	1	—
35	4	6	2	1	6	7	1	—
45	9	6	1	1	8	2	2	—
55	8	4	1	1	7	2	—	—
65 and upwards ...	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	1
Totals ...	60	47	17	15	34	35	8	6

* Including 11 new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, viz. :—

From Death Returns—5 } 11
 “ Inward ” Transfers — 6 }

Thirty-six of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

Five fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (6.0 per cent. of total Tuberculosis deaths). The general practitioners concerned have always been reminded when it has been found that they had omitted to notify, and they have all been circularised upon the matter.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1927—1931. TABLE 31.
(Registrar General's figures).

YEAR.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1927	63	0.75	20	0.23	83	0.98
1928	71	0.83	12	0.14	83	0.97
1929	74	0.86	20	0.23	94	1.10
1930	51	0.59	13	0.15	64	0.75
1931	69	0.81	14	0.16	83	0.97
Average ...	65	0.76	16	0.18	81	0.94

TABLE 32.

TOTAL NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS notified per Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1912 :—

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931
Pulmonary														
Tuberculosis	122	122	152	142	103	101	167	138	139	119	113	121	94	101
Non-Pulmonary														
Tuberculosis	83	41	67	45	49	43	48	44	41	63	59	43	31	27
Totals ...	205	163	219	187	152	144	215	182	180	182	172	164	125	128

TABLE 33.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1931 :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	.
249	205	454	108	122	230	684

Analysis of Notifications of New Cases received :—

		At all ages.	At ages 5-15 (School age).	Under 5 years of age.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	101	13	3
Non-Pulmonary do.	...	27	9	6
viz. :—Glands	... ..	4	2	1
Bones and Joints	... ..	6	2	2
Abdominal	... ..	9	2	1
Meninges	... ..	5	3	2
Miscellaneous	...	3	—	—
		<hr/> 128 <hr/>	<hr/> 22 <hr/>	<hr/> 9 <hr/>

A total of 13 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer.

In addition there were 135 cases notified by Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria (per Form I), all of which had been otherwise notified previously.

Of the 128 cases notified in 1931, 45 died within the year 1931—35 from Pulmonary and 10 from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 12 have died in the early months of 1932 (11 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 from other forms of Tuberculosis).

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, as no case of Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade was known to the Health Department.

The City Council delegated its functions under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, relating to the compulsory isolation of Tuberculosis cases, to the Health Committee. It was not found necessary to report any cases to the Health Committee.

THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.**THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY,
11, CASTLEGATE.****ATTENDANCES.**

The Dispensary is open five afternoons a week and six forenoons, with the exception of Public Holidays. Clinics are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 2-30 p.m.

On notification, each case is visited by a Dispensary Nurse, advice is given as to precautions necessary to avoid spread of infection, and as to facilities for treatment. Sanitary defects are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who makes arrangements for disinfection as required.

The Tuberculosis Officer visits the homes of the patients as occasion may demand.

Notified cases are examined at the Dispensary or at home, to decide the most suitable form of treatment in each instance, and the medical practitioners concerned are informed of the Tuberculosis Officer's opinion.

An Apex Sun-Ray Lamp (carbon elements) for Ultra Violet Light Therapy was presented by the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee for use at the Dispensary, and treatment commenced in June, 1927. Two persons received treatment during 1931.

One patient received light treatment as an out-patient, for lupus, in the Actinotherapy Department of the York County Hospital, at the cost of the Corporation, and others were treated as ordinary out-patients on the recommendation of the Medical Officers of the Hospital.

One boy received light treatment for lupus at the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College, Alton ; two women at the London Hospital Light Department (at the expense of the Public Assistance Committee) and one man at the General Infirmary Light Department, Leeds.

Two adult female patients underwent artificial pneumo-thorax treatment in 1929 ; one at the Royal Free Hospital, the other at the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton. Afterwards, the first patient was transferred to the National Sanatorium, Benenden, Kent, and the latter to the Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley. On discharge from the Sanatoria, refills were continued at the County Hospital, York, by Dr. D. R. Cameron, Physician to out-patients.

The first patient was confined during 1931, she is still having refills.

The second patient is also under treatment, and is receiving refills at the County Hospital. Her condition remains satisfactory.

A third female patient, who had previously received Sanatorium treatment, was admitted to the Brompton Hospital for thorocoplasty, in 1930. She was later on transferred to the Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley.

A male patient had pneumothorax induced in the left lung for hæmoptysis, in 1929. A year later the left lung was allowed to expand and pneumothorax was induced on the right side in February, 1931. Refills are being continued by Dr. Cameron at the County Hospital. The patient still has an occasional slight recurrence.

The Sanatorium Schools at Fairfield and Raywell have enabled us to keep children for as long as may be required to bring them into good condition of bodily health without too great detriment to their educational training.

In addition to the Sanatorium School, the Open-Air Day School at Fulford and Convalescent Homes have played a very useful part in our anti-tuberculosis scheme in dealing with suspect and convalescent cases to prevent breakdown and hence further development of the disease.

A number of cases have been transferred to Sanatoria from the County Hospital and City Infirmary during the year.

The Tuberculosis Officer acts as consultant to the York County Hospital, the City Infirmary and the Public Assistance Committee when required.

CONTACTS.

Contacts are advised to be examined either by their own medical attendant or by the Tuberculosis Officer. Lists of school children contacts are regularly supplied to the School Clinic, in order that the children may be examined by the Assistant School Medical Officers, one of whom (Dr. Audrey Hughes) is also Assistant Tuberculosis Officer. 66 contacts were so referred during 1931.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

A number of cases were dealt with at the County Hospital through subscribers' notes (see Report of After Care Committee, page 120).

EXTRA NOURISHMENT, etc. (see Report of After Care Committee, page 120).

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

At the end of 1930, two cases were receiving treatment for lupus at the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital at Alton. Both were discharged as recovered in 1931.

Three children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were treated at the Yorkshire Orthopædic Hospital, at Kirbymoorside, during 1931.

Five adults and six children were admitted to the York County Hospital for surgical treatment. A number of cases have also been admitted to Fairfield for open-air treatment, attending from time to time as out-patients at the County Hospital for renewal of plaster, X-ray examination, etc.

SHELTERS.

During the year 13 shelters have been available for loan to patients. Eleven of these belong to the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, and two belong to the Corporation. The Shelters have been lent without any fee, and are erected in the patients' back yard by Corporation workmen. The Dispensary Nurses supervise as to proper use.

The number of cases nursed at the Home has become smaller. We have now a sufficiency of beds to give institutional treatment to all who require it, and are willing to accept.

On discharge, a short report is sent to the Medical Attendant, and in the case of school children, to the Assistant School Medical Officers also. Patients are invited to attend regularly at the Dispensary for re-examination and are visited by the staff as may be necessary.

FAIRFIELD SANATORIUM COUNCIL SCHOOL.

(Certified under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Acts, 1899 to 1914, as a Special School for Tuberculous children, from 2nd June, 1920. Accommodation, mixed, 20).

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted during 1931	12	12	24
Discharged during 1931	8	16	24
No. in School at 31st Dec., 1931 ...	11	10	21

ANNUAL REPORT BY MISS MANNING, TEACHER.

The usual activities of the School have been carried on in the ordinary way, although on account of the poor summer weather, it was not possible to work as much out of doors as in previous years.

By various means sufficient money was raised to take all the children to see "Peter Pan," at the Theatre Royal, and in July to Scarborough for the day. Both occasions were appreciated by the children, and many of the children had not previously seen the sea.

For most part of the year there were five spinal cases attending School, and the majority of the others being very young, dramatic work and a display of country dancing was impossible, but an excellent exhibition and sale of Handwork was held in the School in December, and it is hoped that another will be held in the summer.

DOUBTFUL CASES.

A number of doubtful cases are brought to notice by practitioners and institutions, and these are examined (sometimes in consultation with their medical attendants) to clear up the diagnosis.

When no definite decision is come to, appointments are made from time to time for re-examination until active tuberculosis is considered to be excluded.

Arrangements have been made for cases in Raywell Sanatorium to be X-Rayed when necessary in Hull, and certain cases in which the diagnosis was doubtful have undergone radiography at the County Hospital, York.

The Assistant School Medical Officers send suspected cases for observation and reports are furnished to them as to diagnosis, fitness for school (special or otherwise), treatment required, etc.

TABLE 34.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1931.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1930.				No. of Cases Admitted during 1931.				No. of Cases Discharged during 1931.				No. of Cases Dying in Hospital During 1931.				No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1931.				
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total	
York County Hospital ...	2	1	2	5	1	4	6	11	2	2	5	9	—	1	2	—	3	1	2	1	4
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield { City Patients ... County Patients ...	7 5	8 4	23 —	38 9	44 21	29 15	28 —	101 36	24 16	16 10	31 —	71 26	11 5	11 3	1 —	23 8	16 5	10 6	19 —	45 11	
Raywell	6	5	4	15	18	11	5	34	19	10	4	33	1	2	—	3	4	4	5	13	
Orthopædic Hospital Kirbymoorside ...	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Totals ...	20	18	34	72	84	59	39	182	61	38	43	142	17	17	3	37	26	22	27	75	

TABLE 35.—TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1931.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.						TOTAL.						GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :— (a) Definitely tuberculous ... (b) Doubtfully tuberculous ... (c) Non-tuberculous ...	32	21	4	1	2	6	8	2	2	27	12	3	34	27	12	3	76		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	12	11	49		
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :— (a) Definitely tuberculous ... (b) Doubtfully tuberculous ... (c) Non-tuberculous ...	11	11	5	5	1	2	1	2	2	13	6	7	12	13	6	7	38		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	6	5	24	23	58		
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as (a) Recovered ... (b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous ...	8	16	4	8	4	8	11	8	8	24	15	16	12	24	15	16	67		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	23	38	37	122		
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1931 ... (a) Definitely tuberculous ... (b) Diagnosis not completed ...	164	112	64	67	21	40	67	50	185	152	131	117	585						
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

TABLE 35.—Continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1931	659	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	7
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases "lost sight of"	34	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	79
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	4,308	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary treatment on the 31st December	25
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal (b) Other	13 129	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	42
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	2,758	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	171 11
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	Nil.	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	128

(B). Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment) :—

Provided by the Council	...	1.
Provided by Voluntary Bodies	...	Nil.

(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Fairfield Sanatorium ...	39	24	—	—	63
Raywell Sanatorium ...	16	6	—	—	22
York Institution and Infirmary (Poor Law) ...	4	—	—	—	4

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

			In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions Dec. 31st.
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
	Children ...	...	—	7	7	—	—
	TOTAL ...	...	—	7	7	—	—
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment.	Adult males ...	...	15	63	45	12	21
	Adult females ...	...	14	44	28	14	16
	Children ...	...	34	32	36	3	27
	TOTAL ...	...	63	139	109	29	64
GRAND TOTAL ...			63	146	116	29	64

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult Males ...	2	5	2	2	3
	Adult Females	—	3	2	1	—
	Children	—	1	—	1	—
	TOTAL	2	9	4	4	3
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult Males ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult Females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	2	—	2	—
	TOTAL	—	2	—	2	—
GRAND TOTAL		2	11	4	6	3

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

[illegible]

(G) Return showing the immediate results of Treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

[illegible]

TABLE 36. TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. CITY OF YORK. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1931 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register ; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.		Previous to 1928.				1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.		Total (Class T.B. Plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.		Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. Plus).	Group 1.		Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. Plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. Plus).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
(A) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	DISEASE ARRESTED.	Adults, M	54	6	14	10	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(A) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.

(B) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.

TABLE 37. TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. CITY OF YORK. NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1931 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register ; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

		Previous to 1928.					1928.					1929.					1930.					1931.				
		Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Adults M	8	2	1	—	11	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	do. F	5	1	1	3	10	2	—	—	4	7	2	1	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Children M	8	8	2	8	26	—	2	—	9	11	2	1	1	5	9	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	do. F	7	3	3	10	23	1	2	—	10	13	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Adults M	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	do. F	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	7
	Children M	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	1	1	1	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	4	4	—	2	7
	do. F	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...	32	16	8	21	77	6	4	1	26	37	8	5	5	9	27	8	5	1	6	20	5	4	4	4	17
Transferred to Pulmonary ...		9	2	2	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(B) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	DISCHARGED Adults M	12	4	3	13	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	do. F	23	9	3	29	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Children M	32	28	10	77	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	do. F	27	19	4	81	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Disp'y Reg'r	60	26	21	111	218	3	2	4	6	15	—	2	1	2	5	2	2	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	1
	DEAD. Adults M	17	2	14	6	39	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	2
	do. F	10	13	6	9	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
	Children M	25	18	29	3	75	—	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	2	—	2
	do. F	7	18	31	9	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	2
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...	213	137	121	338	809	5	3	7	7	22	1	5	4	2	12	3	4	7	—	14	—	4	4	—	8
GRAND TOTALS (A) and (B) ...		245	153	129	359	886	11	7	8	33	59	9	10	9	11	39	11	9	8	6	34	5	8	8	4	25

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Clinic is provided at York County Hospital. The clinic sessions are held as follows :—

Men.			Women and Children.		
Mondays	...	3 to 4 p.m.	Wednesdays	...	3 to 4 p.m.
Thursdays	...	6 to 7 p.m.	Fridays	...	7 to 7-30 p.m.
Fridays	...	7-30 to 8-30 p.m.			

Medical Officer of the Clinic and Pathologist, Dr. Sydney Goodman Platts.

Assistant M.O.'s.—Dr. Audrey M. Hughes, Assistant M.O.H.
Dr. Sarah Walsh.

The East, West and North Riding County Councils also contract for treatment of their cases at the County Hospital through the York Corporation.

Particulars of the facilities available, together with the times of the sessions, have been circulated to all medical practitioners in the City and District. On the whole, co-operation of the medical practitioners is quite good, although inconvenience is sometimes caused by the patients being sent to the Treatment centre at the wrong times.

The public appears to be well informed as to the facilities provided for free diagnosis and treatment, and patients are ready to avail themselves of these facilities.

Enamel plaques, advertising the facilities for free treatment, are fixed in all the public conveniences, and renewed when necessary.

There are facilities for daily irrigation of cases of Gonorrhœa and for disinfection. 4,633 out-patients' attendances for intermediate treatment, irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year, compared with 2,989 in 1930. Arrangements for daily treatment for women patients were instituted, as from 1st August, 1928.

Salvarsan substitutes are supplied to the medical practitioners (for the treatment of their own patients) through the County Hospital stock, gratis, at all times of the day or week-end. The County Hospital possesses a list, agreed upon by the Medical Officer of Health and the V.D. Clinic Officer, of 41 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 13 doses were so supplied to two of these doctors during 1931.

The extent to which practitioners have availed themselves of the facilities for pathological examinations provided by the Council is shown in the following Table.

TABLE 38.—TOTAL PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1931.

	Made at York County Hospital.				
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	Total.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital :—					
From City of York cases ...	3	236	147	13	399
From East Riding cases ...	—	7	9	—	16
From North Riding cases ...	—	21	17	1	39
From West Riding cases ...	1	3	—	—	4
Total sent by Clinic ...	4	267	173	14	458
From private medical practitioners in York and District ...	—	95	304	19	418
Grand Total ...	4	362	477	33	876

* S. For Detection of Spirochetes.

* W. For Wasserman Reaction.

* G. For Detection of Gonococci.

* O. Other tests.

TABLE 39.—CITY OF YORK CASES ONLY.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL, 1931.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D. *	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D.	
						Males.	Females.
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	36	—	74	41	138	68	42
Discharged, treatment complete ...	6	—	23	—	29	25	4
Total such persons fully treated as in-patients	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—	—
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	52	—	44	—	96	57	39
Total attendances, out-patients...	1,215	—	4,386	68	5,669	2,877	2,724
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	58	—	159	—	217	132	85

* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

A total of 576 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 96 York City cases of Syphilis.

A total of 58 cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the Clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1931, 18 new City cases of Syphilis and 37 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic ; 11 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1931, 18 new cases of Syphilis and 37 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient Clinic ; 18 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

A total of 12 cases of Venereal Disease (6 males and 6 females) were received in the County Hospital as in-patients during 1931.

York cases of Venereal Disease amongst unmarried girls requiring hostel treatment go to the hostel at Leeds (the " Hope Hospital ") in connection with the four diocesan rescue associations, the York cases being sent in through the York Diocesan Association. One City case has been received during the past year.

The educational and propaganda work suggested by the Ministry of Health has been carried out by the York Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council (see Section on Health Education, page 86).

The Branch now has a representative membership of 110. It has an Executive Committee of 16 members, including the President (Mr. Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.), the Hon. Secretary (the Medical Officer of Health), and Assistant Hon. Secretary (Mrs. Hutchinson).

SECTION VII.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Arrangements were made for the issue of a local edition of "Better Health," the first number appearing in July, 1928, two pages being devoted each month to local news and information. Two thousand copies are supplied by the publishers free of charge to the Corporation and distributed by the Health Department, the National Health Insurance Office, the School Clinic, and the Infants' Welfare Association.

One hundred posters are supplied each month to the Health Department by the kindness of the Health and Cleanliness Council, and arrangements are made for their display in schools, public institutions and workplaces in the City.

In October, 1931, by arrangement with Messrs. Burrows, of Cheltenham, 300 copies of an attractive booklet, "The Public Health Service of the Corporation" were published, free of cost to the Corporation, and distributed in the City. A further 300 copies will be supplied by Messrs. Burrows during 1932.

HEALTH LECTURES :

Five public lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1931, as follows :—

Date.	Title.	Audience.
Jan. 22	" A National Medical Service "	York Branch, Workers' Educational Association.
May 28	" Health Services of the City " ...	York Council of Women.
Oct. 29	" Fairfield Sanatorium "	York Adult Schools' Women's Council.
Nov. 3	" On Public Health "	York Presbyterian Church Guild.
Nov. 16	" Healthy Homes "	York Women's Co-operative Guild.

Dr. Elizabeth D. Hunter Craig, Assistant M.O.H., and Resident Medical Officer of the York Maternity Hospital, gave the following lectures :—

May 1	" Birth Injuries "	York Midwives' Association.
Nov.	" Common Ailments "	St. Thomas' Mothers' Union.
Dec. 4	" Breast Feeding "	York Midwives' Association.

Miss E. Coning, Secretary of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, addressed the Friends' Sewing Meeting on 24th September, 1931, on "Tuberculosis After-Care Work."

Under the auspices of the Health Committee and the York Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council, a display of Health Films was held in the Tower Picture House, New Street, York, on Sunday, 15th February, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. The films shown were :—

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) | "Cleanliness is Happiness" ... | (Health & Cleanliness Council). |
| (2) | "A Stitch in Time" ... | (National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis). |
| (3) | "Managing Molly" | (National Baby Week Council). |
| (4) | "Deferred Payment" ... | (British Social Hygiene Council). |
| (5) | "A Brush with the Enemy" ... | (Dental Board of the United Kingdom). |

Admission was by ticket only, and only persons over 16 years of age were admitted.

The display was well attended, and there is no doubt that propaganda of this kind is highly instructive and very much appreciated.

On the afternoon of 21st April, 1931, at the Grand Cinema, a lecture, illustrated by a film, on the Importance of Clean Milk and the methods of Manufacture of Dried Milk was arranged by a commercial firm, in co-operation with the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee. The lecture was well attended. The film was also shown in the evenings, included in the ordinary programme.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

I am indebted to Mr. A. J. G. Miles, Clerk to the Committee, for the following information :—

County Borough of York Insurance Committee.

Chairman :—Dr. Peter Macdonald, M.A.

Vice-Chairman :—Councillor A. Wilkinson, J.P.

Drs. J. H. Gostling and H. E. King Reynolds ; Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P. ; Miss O. M. Tate ; Coun. Jas. Wilkinson ; Messrs. C. Barker, C. J. S. Boyce, J.P., A. Cossins, R. Eden, H. T. Crabtree, R. O. Hague, Coun. E. Lacy, H. W. Lillywhite, Miss E. B. Morrallee, R. Pounder, W. P. Saville, Geo. Smithyes and Wm. Taylor.

Clerk to the Committee :—Mr. A. J. G. Miles, F.F.I. Offices,
8, Minster Yard.

The Committee are responsible for the administration of Medical Benefit for all insured persons residing in the City of York, and for this purpose arrange to the satisfaction of the Minister of Health with a sufficient number of duly qualified practitioners to ensure to all those persons adequate medical attendance and treatment, and with chemists for the supply of proper and sufficient drugs and medicines, and such appliances as the Minister of Health may prescribe.

The Committee also administer sickness, disablement and maternity benefits for Deposit Contributors within the area.

At the end of the year there were 38 doctors (three of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution and 33 Chemists, involving 36 shops.

The total amount paid by the Committee for the treatment of insured persons in the area to Doctors, Chemists and Institutions, was £20,902. The chemists dispensed 133,473 prescriptions during the period 1st December, 1930 to 30th November, 1931, which cost approximately £4,903.

The quarterly count of the Index Register of the Committee showed that at the dates mentioned the following numbers of insured persons were resident in the City :—

1st April, 1931	...	...	36,078 insured persons.
1st July, 1931	...	...	35,823 „ „
1st October, 1931	...	...	36,160 „ „
1st January, 1932	...	...	35,860 „ „

The average insured population for the year was, therefore, 35,980 as compared with 35,825 for the previous year, an increase of 155. There were 1,337 cases of removal into the City and 1,516 cases removed out notified to the Committee. There were 163 insured persons temporarily resident in the area who required medical treatment from an insurance practitioner. 3,346 names were added to and 3,113 removed from Insurance Practitioners' and the Medical Association's lists during the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Three new entrants to Departments of the Corporation were examined by the Medical Officer of Health as to their fitness for employment.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1931.

The total rainfall for the year was above normal, viz. :—29.22 inches, being 4.22 inches above the average for over 50 years. The heaviest fall of the year was on 4th September, viz. :—1.87 inches. Twelve thunderstorms were recorded ; snow fell on 32 days and hail on 3 days.

The total bright sunshine of the year amounted to 1,324.8 hours, or 30 per cent. of the total possible sunshine, as compared with 1,214.1 hours and 27 per cent. in 1930.

The temperature in 1931 ranged between 22 degrees Fahr. on 4th January and 76 degrees on 22nd July.

There were “ strong ” winds on eight days, and “ calm ” on eight days. The most prevalent winds were :—South, 96 ; North, 84 ; West, 60 ; South-West, 26 ; North-West, 28 ; South-East, 26.

The mean barometer readings were lowest for July, November being the next lowest, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on 10th November (28.67 inches). The mean barometer readings were highest in December and September, the highest reading on any one day being on 22nd December (30.75).

TABLE 40.—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE MUSEUM, YORK.

1931.	TEMPERATURE.			Sunshine.	Total Rainfall in inches.	Mean Percentage Humidity.
	Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.		
January	38.0	52	22	62.9	1.76	89.0
February	38.7	54	29	45.8	2.05	86.5
March	39.1	65	23	146.7	0.51	79.5
April	46.1	64	32	126.9	3.16	79.5
May	52.5	72	34	173.3	2.28	80.5
June	57.6	73	40	141.6	3.72	81.0
July	60.9	76	46	136.8	3.49	82.0
August	57.3	73	39	182.5	3.39	80.5
September	54.0	72	38	94.5	3.24	83.5
October	47.7	66	24	133.1	1.10	85.0
November	45.6	61	32	36.5	3.73	91.5
December	41.2	57	23	44.2	0.79	89.0
Averages	48.2	65.4	31.8	—	—	84.0
Total ...				1324.8hrs	29.22 ins.	—

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer and
Tuberculosis Officer.

SECTION VIII.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1931.

MR. F. FISHBURN, M.S.I.A., C.R.San.I.

To the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Section of the Health Department during 1931.

As requested by the Ministry of Health, the Report is presented mostly in tabular form, with short reports on the administration of the various Acts and Orders relating to food supply, etc.

The changes in the staff during the year are as follows :—Assistant Inspectors Frederick George Spencer and Alan Markland terminated their appointments on the 31st March and 9th December respectively, having obtained similar posts at Batley and Stretford respectively.

Temporary Assistant Inspector George Albert Colley was appointed on the permanent staff on the 6th April, and Mr. John Porteus Kershaw, of Brighouse, was appointed on the 27th May as Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge, with many thanks, the cordial support which I have received from the Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and Members of the Staff generally.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

F. FISHBURN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	8,324
Number of re-inspections made	...	...	...	...	5,422
Number of Food Inspections (Day)...	...	...	...	...	11,329
„ „ „ (Evenings and Sundays)	...	...	...	...	285
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement					1,570
Number of notices served	...	...	...	...	1,619
Number of letters sent	...	...	...	...	1,256
Number of certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925					49
Number of notices under S.5, Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	46

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	649
„ „ „ re Rats	...	...	...	...	33

Privies :—

Converted into water-closets	1
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Ashpits :—

Portable receptacles provided	152
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Drainage :—

Tests applied to new drains	...	...	...	...	127
Tests applied to old drains	...	...	...	...	97
Single private drains examined	...	...	...	...	12
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	102
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	8
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	49
Additional gullies fixed in yards	...	...	...	...	26
Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	14
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	11
Inspection chambers built	...	...	...	...	17
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	...	...	...	...	5
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	107
Stoneware syphon traps fixed	...	...	...	...	6

Water-closets :—

Provided with a sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	12
Limewashed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	33
“ Wash-down ” water-closets provided in lieu of “ waste-water ” closets	...	...	...	...	3
Repaired	...	...	...	...	172
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	5
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Vent pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	15
New cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	13
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	7
Additional provided	...	...	...	...	1
Light and ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	8
Pedestal W.C.'s basins fixed	...	...	...	...	11

Houses :—

Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	...	...	1
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	39
Provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	27
Roofs, &c., repaired	...	...	510
Water spouts fixed or repaired	...	...	293
Down spouts disconnected from drain	...	...	14
New sinks fixed	...	...	28
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	263
Accumulation of manure or refuse removed	...	...	31
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated	...	...	23
Pavements of yards repaired	...	...	46
Yards re-paved with cement concrete	...	...	36
Means of ventilation improved	...	...	347
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	193
Overcrowding abated	...	...	80
Miscellaneous works not classified above	...	...	7
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911 to May, 1932	...	10,026	

Infectious Diseases :—

Number of houses inspected and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health, where cases of infectious disease have occurred(including all forms of Tuberculosis)	...	526
---	-----	-----

INSPECTIONS re CORPORATION HOUSING ESTATES.

At the request of the Housing Committee, the houses of all prospective tenants for Corporation houses and of all exchanges on the Corporation Estates are inspected and a report made to the Estates Department as to the general cleanliness of the houses.

During the year 777 houses have been inspected in this connection. Of these 738 were found to be satisfactory and 39 were in a verminous condition (bugs and fleas). Some of these verminous houses were on the Corporation Estates, and in many of these cases the vermin was no doubt carried in beds, pictures and furniture bought second-hand after taking up residence in the new houses.

The reception houses to which reference was made last year, 1930, proved such a success that another house was furnished, and during the greater part of the year, three houses have been in use and several families have been passed through, and in no case on subsequent inspection has any evidence of vermin been found.

During the year 92 houses, apart from those referred to above, were found, in the course of routine inspections, to be infested with vermin—bugs and fleas. Each case was investigated, and where the conditions appeared to be due to dirty or neglectful habits of the occupiers notices were served, and, if requested, we carried out disinfection at a small charge. In all cases every help and assistance was given, and as far as practicable with an occupied house, disinfection was carried out.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

During the year 439 workshops were on the register, including :—

Retail bakehouses	...	82	Tinsmiths	...	11
Factory	„	21	Watch Repairing	...	11
Boot and Shoe Repairing	44		Restaurants	...	23
Dressmaking	...	28	Cabinet making and		
Millinery	...	22	Upholstery	...	16
Tailoring	...	31	Laundries	...	5
Joinery	...	10	Cycle Making & Repairing		18
Plumbing	...	15	Workplaces	...	30
Saddlery	...	6	Miscellaneous	...	66

On the whole the workshops, retail bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

Full details of the workshops and of our inspections were placed on record in accordance with the Act.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

Notices of occupation of workshops received from H.M.					
District Inspector of Factories...	...	...	...	...	10
Re Dirty Workshops	...	...	...	...	1
„ Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	3
Notices received from H.M. District Inspector of					
Factories re factories and workshops not provided with					
sufficient means of escape in case of fire	...	...	...	...	1

Factories :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	6
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	...	...	...	...	...	3

Workshops and Domestic Workshops :—

No. inspected	283
No. of inspections made	356
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects	6
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	5
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire ...	1

Retail Bakehouses (82 in number) :—

No. inspected	82
No. of inspections	158
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	10
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	3

Factory Bakehouses (21 in number) :—

No. inspected	21
No. of inspections	42
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	6

Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, etc.) :—

No. on register	53
No. inspected	53
No. of inspections	58
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	3
No. of notices served under P.H.A., re sanitary defects ...	1

Home Work (Sections 107 to 115) :—

The names of 51 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 46 in the second half.

No. of lists of outworkers received	35
No. of employers	18
No. employed in making wearing apparel	40
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	4
No. of inspections	85
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	44
No. found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse ...	0
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, vide Section 110	0
Names of outworkers forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated	8

SMOKE NUISANCES.

No. of chimneys of which observations were taken	...	8
No. of observations	... ..	12
No. of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance	... ..	4
No. of notices served to abate nuisance	... ..	4

The following are the chimneys of which observations were taken :—

York County Hygienic Laundries, Ltd., Foss Islands Road.

Layrthorpe Skin Works.

Ideal Laundry, Trinity Lane.

Fortifex Ltd., Fenwick Street.

Bakehouse, 55, Low Petergate.

J. J. Hunt, Ltd., Aldwark.

L. & N.E.R. Head Offices.

Queen's Hotel, Micklegate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The attention of the City Surveyor has been called to the following defects :—

Condition of back roads	... ..	11
Choked or foul street gullies	... ..	22
Nuisances arising from sewers	... ..	1
Apparently dangerous structures	... ..	4
Miscellaneous	... ..	31

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

No. of keepers	... ..	9
No. of houses	... ..	13
No. of rooms used for sleeping	... ..	55
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	... ..	194
No. of applications for registration	... ..	13
No. of inspections	... ..	462
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	... ..	26
No. closed or discontinued	... ..	1
Improvements : bedding renewed, etc.	... ..	1

Under the provisions of Sec. 80, York Corporation Act, 1902, all Common Lodging Houses are re-registered annually.

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

No. of landlords	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
No. of separate families (December, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Improvements : bedding renewed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The premises and bedding were invariably found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on books, December, 1931 :—

(a) Registered, December, 1931	...	...	...	27	} 48
(b) Licensed, December, 1931	...	...	...	21	
No. of inspections (day)	...	...	...	...	2,560
No. of inspections (evenings and Sundays)	...	...	...	...	200
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	196
No. of notices, re defects	...	...	...	...	1
No. re-licensed during the year	...	...	...	...	9
No. discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	2

Considering the structural condition of some of the slaughter-house premises, they were kept in a reasonably clean and satisfactory state.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tripe Boilers	...	2	Fellmongers	...	...	3
Gut Scrapers	...	3	Tanner	...	...	1
No. discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	43
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	28

Two applications were received for consent to carry on the trade of Tripe Boilers. One application was granted for a period of 12 months, and the other was refused, as the premises were in a congested area, with dwelling-houses adjoining.

One application for consent to carry on the trade of Gut Scraper was granted for a period of 12 months.

The premises generally were kept in a clean condition.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
No. of notices re sanitary defects				...	...	...	...	...	12
No. of notices to limewash			...	...	...	...	...	...	11

The premises generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

On the 10th August, 1931, bye-laws with respect to the trade of a fish-frier came into operation.

Three applications were made for consent to establish the trade of fish-frier and all were acceded to provided the premises were brought up to the standard approved by the City Council.

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110

The premises generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

COWSHEDS.

No. of cowsheds, January, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
No. discontinued since January, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of registered keepers, December, 1931				...	...	...	...	9
No. of cows kept in City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

The premises generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. on register, January, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
No. discontinued since January, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
No. registered during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
No. on register, December, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
No. of notices requesting purveyors to register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

There were altogether 283 persons registered as purveyors of milk within the City, on 31st December, 1931. 9 of these were cowkeepers in the City.

MILK & DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915 ; MILK & DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922, AND THE MILK & DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year 6 applications to be registered as Wholesale Traders of Milk ; 4 as Wholesale Traders and Retail Purveyors of Milk ; and 80 as Retail Purveyors of Milk have been received under the above-named Acts.

10 applications from Retail Purveyors and 1 from a Wholesale Trader were withdrawn ; and after satisfactory arrangements were made with respect to the various premises, the remainder of the applications were acceded to.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 5 applications were received for licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, as follows :—

1 Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as " Certified " ; 2 Dealer's Licences and 1 Supplementary Licence to sell Milk as " Grade A " ; and 1 Licence to sell Milk as " Pasteurised."

The necessary requirements having been complied with, the respective applications were granted.

To ascertain the purity of the milk sold in the City, 80 samples were obtained and submitted for bacterial examination.

68 samples contained under 200,000 organisms per c.c. ; 6 contained under 690,000, and 6 contained over 1,000,000 organisms per c.c.

Coliform Baccilli were present in 35 of the samples.

69 of the samples were submitted to the biological test, of which 10 proved positive, but of these, 3 samples were in connection with one case and 2 samples were from one cow.

The following summary shows that we have been instrumental in the elimination of many tubercular cows from herds, the milk from which was coming into the City.

No. 3.—From a herd of 40 cows. Samples were taken from two cows (Nos. 12 and 13), but before the results were obtained the cows were sent to the knacker's yard and both were found to be affected with tuberculosis. The biological results were positive.

No. 28.—From a herd of 28 cows. One cow had been sold before the result of the biological test was received ; the rest, sampled in groups, were negative.

No. 34.—Mixed milk from 2 farms. At one of the farms a cow was found affected with tuberculosis and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

No. 54.—From a herd of 35 cows. The cows were inspected by a veterinary officer of the County Council, who reported that “ One dry cow (which was in milk when the sample was taken) had a slight induration of one quarter of the udder and in a sample of fluid taken from this quarter, I was able to demonstrate the presence of T.B.” The cow was slaughtered and found to be suffering from “ not-advanced ” disease including disease of the udder.

Nos. 56 and 57.—From one cow reported by the owner as having one quarter of the udder swollen and hard. Samples taken from the one quarter and a mixture of the other three were positive. The cow was killed and found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis, including tuberculosis of the udder.

No. 62.—From a herd of 15 cows. Showed no clinical signs. Group samples were taken which proved negative.

No. 67.—From a herd of about 44 cows. After the sample was taken and before the result of the biological test was known, 6 cows had been sold. Three cows with irregular udders were sampled, but the results were negative.

Whenever a sample is reported dirty or containing B. Coli or positive tuberculosis, the County Council, the Authority in whose district the cowshed is situate, as well as the cowkeeper and retailer, are notified of such report. Subsequent samples from the same sources have been found to be satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 249 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 201 samples genuine and 48 samples adulterated (i.e., 19.27 per cent. of adulteration).

PRESERVATIVES.—All samples of Milk and Butter, and any articles likely to contain preservatives are examined for the same. (See Analyst's Report).

INFORMAL OR TEST SAMPLES.—It will be seen from the tabular statement (Table I.) that 94 informal samples and 155 formal samples were taken during the year, all of which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

TABLE I.—CITY OF YORK.

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Totals.
Milk	48	133	33	148	181
Milk, Dried	—	1	1	—	1
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	1	—	1
Bacon	—	3	3	—	3
Baking Powder	—	2	2	—	2
Balsam of Aniseed & Linseed	—	1	1	—	1
Boric Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Butter	—	8	5	3	8
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Castor Oil, Compound	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese	—	4	4	—	4
Cocoa	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee	—	1	1	—	1
Cream	—	6	2	4	6
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	1
Currants	—	1	1	—	1
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Flour, Self-raising	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Almonds	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Rice	—	1	1	—	1
Honey	—	1	1	—	1
Jam	—	2	2	—	2
Lard	—	5	5	—	5
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	1
Margarine	—	1	1	—	1
Meat, Potted	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil	—	2	2	—	2
Pepper, White	—	1	1	—	1
Raisins, Sultanas	—	1	1	—	1
Sausage	—	3	3	—	3
Sponge Cake	—	1	1	—	1
Sugar	—	1	1	—	1
Sweetmeats	—	5	5	—	5
Tea	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar	—	3	3	—	3
Wine Essence	—	1	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	48	201	94	155	249

(For details, see Public Analyst's Report).

TABLE 2.—CITY OF YORK.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED
TO BE GENUINE.

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
1 E.R.C.C.	Milk, Added Water 10.8%	Sample taken in course of delivery by E.R.C.C. to Vendor of Sample No. 207/1930. “Appeal to cow” sample proved genuine. Producer prosecuted by E.R.C.C. and fined.
24	Milk, Deficient in Milk-fat 7.6%	Referred to W.R.C.C. for sample to be taken in course of delivery. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
190 W.R.C.C.	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Samples taken in course of delivery to vendor of Sample No. 24.
191 W.R.C.C.	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.3%	
194 W.R.C.C.	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 21.6%	
195 W.R.C.C.	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%	
196 W.R.C.C.	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3%	“Appeal to cow” sample and refers to Nos. 190, 191, 194 & 195 W.R.C.C. A second “appeal to cow” sample taken at the same time proved genuine. Producer cautioned by Town Clerk.
25	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 25.0%	Referred to W.R.C.C. for samples to be taken in course of delivery. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
193 W.R.C.C.	Milk, Slightly deficient in both Milk- Fat and Solids-not-Fat.	Sample taken in course of delivery to Vendor of sample No. 25. A second sample proved genuine. Producer cautioned by Town Clerk.

Note.—“E.R.C.C.”—East Riding of Yorkshire County Council.

“N.R.C.C.”—North „ „ „ „ „

“W.R.C.C.”—West „ „ „ „ „

TABLE 2 (continued).

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
39	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	A further sample taken proved genuine. Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
48	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	
65	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
78	Milk, (Evenings), slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Informal "appeal to cow" samples taken at morning and evening milkings proved genuine. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. A further sample proved genuine.
111	Milk (Evenings), deficient in Milk-Fat, 11.6%	
80	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.0%	Sample taken from the same vendor as No. 24. Two informal "appeal to cow" samples proved genuine. Vendor strongly cautioned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
91	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.0%	Sample taken in course of delivery proved genuine. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
98	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.6%	Referred to N.R.C.C. Samples taken in course of delivery proved to be 23.3% and 11.6% deficient in Milk-Fat. "Appeal to cow" samples proved genuine. Proceedings against producer taken by N.R.C.C. and case dismissed.
100	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.3%	Referred to W.R.C.C. for samples to be taken in course of delivery.
290 W.R.C.C.	Milk Deficient in Milk-Fat 31.0%	Sample taken in course of delivery to vendor of No. 100.

TABLE 2 (Continued).

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
297 W.R.C.C.	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 19.0%	“Appeal to cow” sample taken in connection with No. 290, W.R.C.C. Case was referred to Veterinary Inspector, W.R.C.C.
123	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.3%	Informal “Appeal to cow” sample of morning’s milk, from same producer as Nos. 290 and 297, W.R.C.C. Informal “appeal to cow” sample of evening’s milk proved genuine.
113	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
117	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.0%	Informal “course of delivery” sample from producer to vendor of No. 113, Referred to E.R.C.C. for “course of delivery” sample to be taken, but vendor terminated contract before same was carried out.
118	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.0%	Three informal and three formal “course of delivery” samples taken from producer to vendor. One informal and two formal proved genuine. See Nos. 125, 127, and 130 which were not genuine. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
125	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	} Informal “course of delivery” samples to vendor of No. 118. Referred to E.R.C.C. for formal samples to be taken. These proved genuine.
127	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6%	

TABLE 2 (Continued).

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
130	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 11.0%	Sample taken in course of delivery to vendor of No. 118. Producer cautioned by Town Clerk.
132	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Informal "appeal to cow" sample in connection with No. 130. A second sample taken at the same time proved genuine.
134	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 16.3%	Informal "course of delivery" sample to Maternity Hospital. Informal "appeal to cow" samples proved genuine. Further "course of delivery" sample proved genuine. Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
138	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%	Referred to N.R.C.C. for sample to be taken in course of delivery. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
145	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat, 18.3% and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. See Nos. 147, 148, 150 and 151.
147	Milk, (Mornings) Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.6%	Informal "appeal to cow" samples in connection with No. 145. A third sample taken at the same time proved genuine.
148	Milk, (Mornings) Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat.	
150	Milk, (Evenings) Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Informal "appeal to cow" samples in connection with No. 145, Rich in Milk-Fat.
151	Milk, (Evenings) Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	

TABLE 2 (Continued).

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
159	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids-not Fat.	Referred to W.R.C.C
160	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. See No. 163.
163	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.0% and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Informal "appeal to cow" sample from three cows, in connection with No. 160. A second "appeal to cow" sample from four cows taken at the same time proved genuine.
179	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.	Informal. Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
180	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 15.3%	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. See Nos. 192 and 193.
192	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.3%	Samples taken in course of delivery to the vendor of No. 180. A third sample taken at the same time proved genuine. Four informal "appeal to cow" samples were taken and each proved genuine. Producer cautioned by Town Clerk.
193	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	
182	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0%	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. See No. 184.
184	Milk, Added Water 7.1% and deficient in Milk-Fat 6.8%	Sample taken in course of delivery from wholesaler to vendor of No. 182. Wholesaler strongly cautioned by Town Clerk. See Nos. 190 and 191.

TABLE 2 (Continued).

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
190	Milk, (Mornings) Added Water 12.2%	Samples taken in course of delivery from producer to vendor of No. 184. Three other samples taken at the same time proved genuine. Referred to N.R.C.C. for further a sample to be taken. This contained 17.0% Added Water. "Appeal to cow" samples proved genuine. N.R.C.C. took proceedings in respect of their sample and defendant was fined £1 and costs. Proceedings also taken at York Law Courts (re Nos. 190 and 191) and defendant fined £6.
191	Milk, (Evenings) Added Water 8.7%	
211	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids-not Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
227	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

No. of manufacturers of margarine	...	...	...	0
No. of wholesale dealers in margarine	...	...	...	18
No. of premises on register	...	...	...	22

BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907.

There are no Butter-making Factories in the City.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

During the year a large number of carcasses of animals have been inspected and a large number of surrenders of diseased meat have been obtained (See Tables IV., V. and V.I). In addition to the notices of "Regular Hours of Slaughtering," under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, no less a number than 1,402 notices of "Occasional Slaughtering" were received. The carcasses in connection with these notices, as well as those received for the regular hours, were, in almost every case, inspected.

It is satisfactory to note that, with few exceptions, the work under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, has been carried on satisfactorily. The meat traders generally have co-operated in giving effect to the requirements as to ensuring the sale of "meat" under hygienic conditions.

TABLE III.—CITY OF YORK.

FOODSTUFFS.	CONDITION.	FOODSTUFFS.	CONDITIONS.
Bacon (7 lb.).....	Unsound	Sardines (1 tin)	Unsound
Beans (2 tins)	do.	Sauce (2 bottles)	do.
Beef, Corned (3 st. 8 lb.) ...	do.	Soup (2 tins).....	do.
Peas (3 tins)	do.	Crab (1 tin)	do.
Pears (7 tins)	do.	Lobster (2 tins)	do.
Pears (9 barrels, 29 st.)	do.	Salmon (8 tins)	do.
Peaches (9 tins)	do.	Irish Stew (1 tin)	do.
Fish (1 st. 11 lb.)	do.	Milk, Condensed (1 tin) ...	do.
Eggs (48)	do.	Apples (1 box, 40 lb.) ...	do.
Ham, Boiled (30 lb.)	do.	Apples (2 tins)	do.
Pineapple (19 tins)	do.	Tomatoes (20 tins)	do.
Plums (1 tin)	do.	Tongue, Ox, in tins	
		(1st. 2lb.)	do.
		Rabbits (15)	do.
		Udder (21 lb.)	do.

The total weight of Butches' Meat surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 5,099 stones as compared with 4,199 stones in 1930 and 5,615 stones in 1929.

TABLE IV.—CITY OF YORK.

**PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND ANIMALS
AND MEAT.**

Year.	Number of Voluntary SURRENDERS of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by butchers to Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Number of SEIZURES (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Total.
	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	
1931 ...	961	1,496	0	0	2,457

TABLE V.—CITY OF YORK.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMAL AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.
Whole carcasses and organs	—	8	1	9	2	57
Part do. do. ...	1	78	4	21	3	485
Organs only ...	1	102	1	14	3	171

TABLE VI.—CITY OF YORK.
NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH DISEASE OR
CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Class.	No. of Animals.	Whole carcasses and organs affected.	Part carcasses and organs affected.	Organs only affected.
Bullocks	1	Uraemia	—	—
„ ...	6	—	Injury	—
„ ...	2	—	Abscesses	—
„ ...	3	—	Actinomycosis	—
„ ...	2	—	—	Nephritis
„ ...	1	—	—	Injury
„ ...	155	—	—	Abscesses
„ ...	13	—	—	Infarcts (Kidneys)
„ ...	1	—	—	Cavernous Angioma
„ ...	4	—	—	Cysts
„ ...	17	—	—	Inflammation
Heifers ...	1	Jaundice	—	—
„ ...	2	—	—	Inflammation
„ ...	12	—	—	Abscesses
„ ...	1	—	—	Infarcts (Kidneys)
Cows ...	1	Septic Metritis	—	—
Calves ...	3	Fever	—	—
„ ...	3	Oedema	—	—
„ ...	1	Septic Peritonitis	—	—
„ ...	1	Immature	—	—
„ ...	1	—	—	Abscesses
„ ...	2	—	—	Nephritis
„ ...	2	—	—	Inflammation
Sheep ...	1	Injury	—	—
„ ...	1	Found Dead	—	—
„ ...	8	Fever	—	—
„ ...	2	Septicaemia	—	—
„ ...	8	Emaciation	—	—
„ ...	1	Uraemia	—	—
„ ...	1	Oedema	—	—
„ ...	5	—	Injury	—
„ ...	6	—	—	Abscesses
„ ...	8	—	—	Parasitic
„ ...	2	—	—	Cysts
Lambs ...	1	Fever	—	—
„ ...	1	Immature	—	—
„ ...	1	—	Injury	—
Pigs ...	4	Emaciated	—	—
„ ...	5	Fever	—	—
„ ...	2	Injury	—	—
„ ...	2	Pleurisy and Peritonitis	—	—
„ ...	1	Gangrene	—	—
„ ...	1	Uraemia	—	—
„ ...	1	Malignant Growths	—	—
„ ...	3	Septicaemia	—	—
„ ...	1	Oedema	—	—
„ ...	1	Septic Pneumonia	—	—
„ ...	1	Swine Erysipelas	—	—
„ ...	3	Found Dead	—	—
„ ...	1	—	Abscesses	—
„ ...	10	—	Injury	—
„ ...	4	—	—	Abscesses
„ ...	49	—	—	Cirrhosis
„ ...	3	—	—	Cysts
„ ...	28	—	—	Inflammation
„ ...	1	—	—	Parasitic
„ ...	1	—	—	Pericarditis
Bullocks	243	—	—	Whole Livers Cirrhotic
„ ...	657	—	—	Part Livers Cirrhotic
Heifers ...	7	—	—	Whole Livers Cirrhotic
„ ...	10	—	—	Part Livers Cirrhotic
Cows ...	3	—	—	Whole Livers Cirrhotic
„ ...	1	—	—	Part Livers Cirrhotic
Sheep ...	165	—	—	Whole Livers Cirrhotic
„ ...	10	—	—	Part Livers Cirrhotic
Total Cases 1,496				

All condemned meat was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920, AND THE RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923.

One application for a Certificate under these Acts was received, and a certificate was issued to the effect that the premises were "not in a reasonable state of repair." After the issue of the certificate, the owner put the house into a satisfactory sanitary condition.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 33 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling-houses, were received as to infestation of premises by rats. These were investigated and the attention of the occupiers was called by leaving leaflets and giving verbal notice as to their liability to make their premises as rat-proof as possible, and advice given as to the most suitable poisons and methods to be used for destroying rats.

A "Rat Week" was held from Monday, November 2nd, to Saturday, November 7th, 1931. This was advertised in the local press, and by posters, and as a result 256 rats were received, and payment made at the rate of 2d. per rat. The rats were obtained from various parts of the City. During the year baits have been placed in sewer manholes by the City Engineer's Department.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Leaflets setting out the requirements of an Order in Council made under the above Act, relating to the marking of imported frozen or chilled salmon or frozen or chilled sea trout have been served upon all shopkeepers concerned.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

During the year 13 informal samples were taken under the above Act, and with two exceptions, they practically conformed to the guarantees.

No application was received for analysis of any fertiliser or feeding stuff.

WATER (See also page 46).

During the year one sample of water was obtained from the Old Yearsley Baths, River Foss, and examined bacteriologically. The Bacteriologist's report stated that B. Coli were present in .001 c.c. and B. Proteus were also present in small quantities. His conclusion was that "This water is bacteriologically quite unfit for swimming baths."

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &c.

The usual inspections were made of the local Theatres and Cinemas prior to Licences being granted. The attention of the Lessees was called to certain minor defects, and these were remedied.

PROSECUTIONS.

(See also Table 2, page 101, re food and drugs samples)

Date.	Offence.	Result.
2—3—31	3 offences against Public Health (Meat) Regs. 1924:— (a) Slaughtering without giving due notice ; (b) Failure to notify Local Authority of diseased condition of carcase ; (c) Removal of part carcase from slaughter-house to shop before examination.	Defendant convicted and fined 30/- on each charge.
21—5—31	Contravention of s. 91, Public Health Act, 1875, as extended by s. 43 (2), Public Health Act, 1925 :— caravan used for human habitation in such a way as to be a nuisance or injurious to health—overcrowding.	Defendant ordered to quit within six weeks and to pay 4/- costs.
19—11—31	Failure to provide sanitary ashbins at two houses—York Corporation Act, 1914, s. 101.	Summons dismissed as bins were provided before case was heard. Defendant ordered to pay 4/- costs in each case.
19—11—31	Overcrowding — nuisance under s. 91, Public Health Act, 1875.	Order granted. Sub-tenant allotted a Council house.

SECTION IX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST, 1931.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67, Surrey Street,
SHEFFIELD.

March 8th, 1932.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, The Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report of my work as Public
Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1931.

During the year 249 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following table shows the nature and number respectively of the
samples submitted :—

<i>Article.</i>						<i>Number examined.</i>
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	6
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	8
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lard ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jam ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	3
Potted Meat	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sponge Cake	...	...	...	...	...	1
Currants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sultanas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Self-Raising Flour	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ground Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dried Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sweetmeat	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wine Essence	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	8

MILK.—

During the year, 181 samples of milk were examined.

Of these :—

133 samples conformed to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

8 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

8 samples were slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.

2 samples were slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat.

24 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 4.3 to 31.0 per cent.

2 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in the proportions of 8.0 and 18.3 per cent. respectively, and were low in Solids-not-Fat.

3 samples contained 8.7, 10.8 and 12.2 per cent. respectively of Added Water.

1 sample contained 7.1 per cent. of Added Water and was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 6.8 per cent.

The following table shows the average monthly composition of the milk samples :—

Month.			No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
				Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-fat %
January	...	...	10	3.45	8.88
February	...	...	22	3.38	8.91
March	...	...	23	3.38	8.95
April	...	...	8	3.33	8.93
May	...	...	21	3.17	8.93
June	...	...	31	3.21	8.92
July	...	...	10	3.49	8.58
August	...	...	8	3.40	8.58
September	...	...	12	3.51	8.80
October	...	...	18	3.39	8.60
November	...	...	8	3.60	8.72
December	...	...	10	3.33	8.89
Average for the year 1931	...	...	...	3.35	8.84
Average for the year 1930	...	...	...	3.47	8.82
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901	...	...	...	3.00	8.50

The following table shows the composition of the Milk Samples not complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 :—

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not- Fat %	
1	Jan. 1	2.84	7.58	Added Water 10.8%. East Riding of Yorkshire. Refers to No. 207 (previous quarter).
184	Oct. 2	2.60	7.89	Added Water 7.1% and deficient in Milk-fat 6.8%. Refers to No. 182.
190	Oct. 3	3.74	7.46	Added Water 12.2%. Refers to 184.
191	„	3.98	7.76	Added Water 8.7%. Refers to 184.
24	Feb. 17	2.77	8.92	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.6%.
25	„	2.25	8.90	Deficient in Milk-Fat 25.0%.
191 W.R.C.C.	Feb. 25	2.45	8.70	Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.3%. Refers to Nos. 24 and 25.
194 W.R.C.C.	Feb. 28	2.35	8.71	Deficient in Milk-Fat 21.6%. Refers to Nos. 190 and 191 W.R.C.C.
195 W.R.C.C.	„	2.75	8.86	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%. Refers to Nos. 190 and 191 W.R.C.C.
196 W.R.C.C.	March 4	2.84	8.93	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3%. Refers to Nos. 194 and 195 W.R.C.C.
80	April 23	2.76	8.98	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.0%. Refers to No. 24.
91	May 7	2.61	8.71	Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.0%.
98	May 15	2.74	8.79	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.6%.
100	May 22	2.48	8.89	Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.3%. Refers to No. 65.
290 W.R.C.C.	May 28	2.07	8.95	Deficient in Milk-Fat 31.0%. Refers to No. 100.
297 W.R.C.C.	May 30	2.43	9.00	Deficient in Milk-Fat 19.0%. “Appeal to Cow” and refers to No. 290 W.R.C.C.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not- Fat %	
111	June 3	2.65	8.91	Deficient in Milk-Fat 11.6%. Refers to No. 78.
117	June 11	2.61	9.04	Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.0%. Informal. Refers to No. 113.
118	„	2.73	8.95	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.0%.
123	June 13	2.87	8.79	Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.3%. Informal. Refers to Nos. 290 and 297 W.R.C.C. and No. 100.
127	June 17	2.68	8.87	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6%. Informal. Refers to No. 118.
130	June 17	2.67	8.95	Deficient in Milk-Fat 11.0%. Refers to No. 118.
134	June 26	2.51	8.86	Deficient in Milk-Fat 16.3%. Informal.
138	„	2.75	8.95	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%.
145	July 9	2.45	8.28	Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.3% and slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat.
147	July 11	2.83	8.84	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.6%. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and refers to 145.
163	August 8	2.76	8.22	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.0% and slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and refers to No. 160.
180	Sept. 30	2.54	8.72	Deficient in Milk-Fat 15.3%.
182	„	2.82	8.59	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0%.
192	Oct. 3	2.72	8.69	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.3%. Refers to No. 180.
190 W.R.C.C.	Feb. 25	2.92	8.77	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to Nos. 24 and 25.
193 W.R.C.C.	„	2.98	8.37	Slightly deficient in both Milk- Fat and Solids-not-Fat. Refers to Nos. 24 and 25.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not- Fat %	
39	March 5	2.94	9.09	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
48	March 17	2.90	9.09	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 39.
125	June 17	2.89	9.10	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal. Refers to No. 118.
132	June 20	2.95	8.96	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and refers to No. 130.
148	July 11	2.87	8.49	Slightly deficient in both Milk- Fat and Solids-not-Fat. Informal "Appeal to Cow" and refers to No. 145.
160	Aug. 6	2.93	8.67	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
193	Oct. 3	2.87	8.71	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 180.
227	Dec. 18	2.90	8.72	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
65	April 1	3.25	8.43	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat.
78	April 23	3.35	8.37	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat.
113	June 3	4.10	8.39	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat.
150	July 11	4.60	8.42	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and refers to No. 145.
151	„	4.80	8.44	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat. Informal. "Appeal to Cow" and refers to No. 145.
159	August 6	4.45	8.45	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat.
179	Oct. 1	3.65	8.22	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat. Informal.
211	Nov. 17	4.30	8.37	Slightly deficient in Solids-not- Fat.

PRESERVATIVES.

The following foods were examined specifically for preservatives :—

			Amount permitted by the Preservatives Regulations.
181 samples of Milk	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
6 samples of Cream	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Cream Cheese		Free from Preservatives.	None.
3 samples of Cheese	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
8 samples of Butter	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Margarine	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Dried Milk	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Potted Meat		Free from Preservatives.	None.
3 samples of Sausage	...	Free from Preservatives.	Sulphites — 450 parts per mil- lion.
3 samples of Bacon	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Strawberry Jam		Free from Preservatives.	Sulphites— 40 parts per mil- lion.
1 sample of Raspberry and Gooseberry Jam	...	Contained 9 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.	Sulphites— 40 parts per mil- lion.
1 sample of Lemon Curd		Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Sugar	...	Free from Preservatives.	Sulphites— 70 parts per mil- lion.
1 sample of Sponge Cake		Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Currants	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Sultanas	...	Free from Preservatives.	Sulphites—750 parts per mil- lion.
1 sample of Wine Essence (Black Currant)		Free from Preservatives.	Sulphites—350 or Benzoic Acid — 600 parts per mil- lion.

CREAM.

The six samples of Cream were genuine. The percentage of Butter-Fat varied from 35.06 to 61.8.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

Eight samples of Butter and one of Margarine were examined during the year. They all conformed to the regulations in containing less than 16 per cent. of Water (maximum limit).

CHEESE.

The four samples of Cheese had the following descriptions : “ Cream Cheese,” “ Italian Cream Cheese,” “ Cheshire Cheese ” and “ Cheshire Cheese—Dutch.”

The percentage of Milk-Fat when expressed on the dry sample varied from 32 to 87.59.

The sample described as “ Cheshire Cheese—Dutch ” was not genuine Cheshire Cheese, but a Cheese made from partly-skimmed Milk. It contained only 32 per cent. of Milk-Fat when expressed on the dry sample.

A genuine Cheshire Cheese should contain at least 45 per cent. of Milk-Fat when expressed on the dry sample.

The remaining samples were genuine.

VINEGAR.

Of the three samples of Vinegar examined, two were correctly described as Malt Vinegar. They contained 4.41 and 4.56 per cent. respectively of Acetic Acid.

The remaining sample of “ Vinegar ” was found on analysis to be of the Artificial variety, namely, prepared from Acetic Acid and coloured with Caramel. It was described on the label as “ quite distinct from and superior to Malt Vinegar. The acidity obtained by a special process of distillation and otherwise compounded with materials of vinous and saccharine origin.” In my opinion the statement that it is superior to Malt Vinegar is incorrect.

SWEETMEATS.

The five samples of Sweetmeats were free from Arsenic and other objectionable impurities.

DRUGS.

Eight samples of Drugs were submitted for analysis, namely, two samples of Olive Oil and one sample each of Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Boric Powder, Balsam of Aniseed and Linseed and Aspirin Tablets. They all proved to be genuine.

None of the other samples call for special comment.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN EVANS,

City Analyst.

SECTION X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

The Ouse Navigation Offices,

Naburn Locks, York.

February 2nd, 1932.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Guildhall, York.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report as Inspector of Canal Boats for the City of York.

There has been no addition to the number of Canal Boats on my Register during the year ended December 31st, 1931.

New registration certificates have been issued for three boats which have changed ownership and for two boats which have undergone structural alterations. Six certificates have been issued to replace lost or illegible certificates.

The total number of Canal Boats on my Register on December 31st, 1931, was 283. Of these, 205 boats have been broken up, taken to other districts or are not now used as dwellings. 51 boats are not now traceable and 27 are left in this district.

During the year ended December 31st, 1931, 47 canal boats were inspected. On these boats there were 89 men and 5 women.

The canal boats inspected were generally in good condition as to repairs and cleanliness and no contravention of the Canal Boat Regulations was observed.

There was no case of infectious disease reported on any of the boats inspected.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

E. FEWSTER.

SECTION XI.

York Tuberculosis Crusade.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Seventeenth Annual Report.

Chairman :—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS.

DR. EVELYN.	MR. B. S. ROWNTREE.
MRS. EDWIN GRAY.	MR. G. SYKES.
†DR. McNAUGHT.	†MISS PATERSON.
†MRS. MATTHEWS.	MR. H. GRAY.
MR. P. J. SPALDING.	†MRS. SHAW.
†MRS. HUTCHINSON.	†COUN. ARTHUR WILKINSON.
†MISS JALLAND.	†DR. A. M. HUGHES.
†MISS MARSH.	†MRS. SPRECKLEY.
†MRS. BOWER.	

† *Members of the Executive Sub-Committee.*

Hon. Treasurer :

DR. W. A. EVELYN, Sycamore Cottage, Clifton.

Secretary :

MISS CONING, 11, Castlegate.

Bankers :

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Coney Street.

Hon. Auditors :

MESSRS. PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL AND CO., Clifford Chambers.

Seventeenth Annual Report, 1931.

The last quarter of a Century has seen many improvements in the facilities for treating Tuberculosis and a uniform scheme has slowly developed.

There are now three hundred Sanatoria and Hospitals, and five hundred Tuberculosis Dispensaries, and we may assume that the increasing provision for treatment, the rise in the standard of living, and a more educated public opinion, have all conduced to the fall in the incidence of Tuberculosis.

The housing problem remains with us : many of our patients are still living in most crowded conditions, and in homes where there is little possibility of maintaining the measure of health gained during Sanatorium treatment.

FUNDS.

The Annual Flower Crusade was held on Tuesday and Saturday, 23rd and 27th of June, when the sum of £169 6s. 4d. was collected. This amount included £3 6s. 0d. received from Councillor A. Wilkinson for artificial flowers from our stock in hand.

Our grateful thanks are due to Miss Mary Davies for her kindness in permitting the use of the ground floor, 11, Castlegate, and to Councillor Arthur Wilkinson and Mr. Temple, who took charge of the count.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

Four children were sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home for periods varying from 3 to 9 weeks.

Three patients were granted financial assistance.

Forty-four patients were provided with clothing and boots.

Thirty-two patients were supplied with sick room comforts, bedsteads, bedding, and bath chairs.

Three patients were provided with a night nurse.

Seventy-nine patients received fresh milk. (The Health Committee made a grant of £150 towards our milk bill).

Eighty-six patients were given Hospital and Dispensary notes.

One patient was provided with an artificial eye.

Sixteen patients received gifts of coal, for which special donations were received.

VARIOUS FORMS OF HELP GIVEN.

The help given has taken various forms, according to the individual necessities of the cases, and includes :—

Provisional help for patients who are in need of immediate assistance.

Friendly visiting and advice.

Extra nourishment (milk).

Provision of separate bed and bedding, so that the patient may sleep alone.

Loan of air cushions, bath-chairs, etc.

Provision of warm clothing and boots.

Loan of shelters.

Payment for light employment of partly-recovered patients.

Provision of Hospital and Dispensary Notes for suitable cases.

Payment of expenses, or part expenses, for boarding-out at the seaside.

Assistance towards the provision of artificial teeth, eyes and limbs.

Home helps for advanced cases.

Financial help for patients undergoing Light Treatment at Leeds General Infirmary.

VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Dispensary Nurses paid 2,758 visits, many of which were in connection with After-Care Work.

In April, Messrs Cow and Gate, Ltd., offered to show a Film, free of charge, illustrating the danger of tubercle infected milk, if a good audience could be guaranteed.

Invitations were extended to the Mothers attending the Infant Welfare Association, Members of the Mother's Union, the Co-operative Women's Guild, the Adult School Union, and patients attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Film was shown in the Grand Picture House, and the explanatory Lecture was delivered by Dr. Campbell of the New Health Society, to a large audience.

On December 17th a delightful Party was given for a large number of children attending the Dispensary by Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Naish, and the members of the Honest Girls' Club.

Buses were provided to take the children to and from the Club Room, a kindly thought much appreciated by the young guests.

The Club rooms were brightly decorated, the tea tables most attractively spread, everything possible had been done to produce the perfect Party.

A Cinema Entertainment, given by Mr. Naish, and a visit from Father Christmas, with carefully chosen gifts for everybody, ended a most enjoyable evening.

BOARDING OUT.

Four children were sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home, for periods varying from three to nine weeks.

Owing to illness in the Home, we were able to send only a very small number of children which was disappointing, as this constitutes a valuable part of our After Care Work, and a source of real enjoyment for the children sent.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

A number of orders for plain garments were received, and these were carried out by women patients. So long as the work is well done, adequate payment is made, and so far this arrangement has worked well. A special request was made to the Health Committee that in giving orders for the supply of clothing for patients, bed-linen, etc., for use in their hospitals, the claims of this employment scheme might be borne in mind. As a result £42 1s. 4d., was received for garments made. A small stock of useful household linen is always on sale at No. 11, Castlegate; pillow-cases, roller-towels, hearth-cloths, glass-cloths, and tea-cloths may be purchased there.

THANKS.

We wish to express our grateful thanks for the following :—

Hospital and Dispensary Notes from : Lady Hamilton, Miss Jalland, Major Robinson, Councillor Arthur Wilkinson, Mr. Taylor, Miss Maw, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., Mr. A. Daykin.

Clothing from Miss Taylor, the Misses Winspeare, Miss Waller, Mrs. Taylor, Dr. A. M. Hughes, Mrs. Milne, Miss Badger, Mrs. Burns, York Friends' Sewing Meeting, Mrs. Duncan Naish, Miss Coning.

Books and Magazines from Mr. A. Daykin, Mrs. Grisdale, Mrs. Glendinning, Mrs. J. Bilton, Mrs. Heap, Mrs. Duncan Naish, Miss Cudworth.

Toys, Games, Crackers, Xmas Tree, Miss G. Linney, Miss Chambers.

Special Donations for Coal for Patients, Miss Hill, Mrs. Herbert Smith.

Donations, Miss Dixon, Miss Boston, Mrs. Stainthorpe, Mrs. Stapleton, Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Jackson.

The York Friends' Sewing Meeting made us a large quantity of warm underclothing, which has been much appreciated by the patients and a number of kind friends have knitted warm scarves for the children.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell have again kindly audited our accounts and our grateful thanks are due for their continued kindness for so many years.

We wish, also, to record our grateful thanks to the Citizens' Distress Committee for their ready help with our cases, to the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for much excellent advice and assistance, and to the Relieving Officers for their ready co-operation in helping our patients.

YORK TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.
Receipts and Payments Account for the Year Ending 31st December, 1931.

We have audited the foregoing Receipts and Payments Account and certify the same to be in accordance with the Books and Vouchers produced to us.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO., Chartered Accountants, HON. AUDITORS.

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, CLIFFORD STREET, YORK, 8th June, 1932.

SECTION XII.—INDEX.

	PAGE
Accidents	12, 13, 26
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	63
Acts	20, 21
Ambulance Facilities ...	25
Analysis of Foods	
99 <i>et seq.</i> 111 <i>et seq.</i>	
Anthrax	65
Ante-natal Clinics ...	32, 36, 40
Antitoxin	59, 68
Ashbins and Ashpits ...	48, 91
Bacteriological Work	19, 20, 31, 84
Bakehouses	94
“ Better Health ”	86
Birth Control	33
Births	6 <i>et seq.</i> 11, 28
Blindness, Prevention of ...	62
Bronchitis	6, 8, 13
Bye-Laws	20, 21, 55
Canal Boats	118
Cancer	6, 8, 65
Census Populations ...	5
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	62
Chickenpox	63, 64
Children Act, 1908	44, 45
Children’s Clinic	41
Circular 1167	32
Clinics and Treatment	
Centres	35, 40
Closet Accommodation ...	48
Consultants	32
County Hospital 8, 67, 73, 75, 83	
Cowsheds and Dairies ...	97
Crippled Children 27, 37, 44, 75	
Death-rate	6 <i>et seq.</i>
Death, Causes of	9—13
Deaths (Infectious Diseases) 67, 68	
Diarrhoea	6, 11, 64
Diphtheria ... 11, 12, 20, 59, 60, 68	
Disinfection	66

	PAGE
Drains	91
Drainage and Sewerage ...	47
Dysentery	63
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	63
Enteric Fever ... 9, 11, 20, 61	
Erysipelas	62
Factory and Workshops Act 93, 94	
“ Fairfield ” Sanatorium 8, 74, 75	
Fertilisers and Feeding	
Stuffs	109
Fever Hospital	8—67—68
Food and Drugs 56, 99 <i>et seq.</i> 111	
Fried Fish Shops	97
Heart Disease	8, 13
Health Committee	2
Health Education	33, 86
Health Insurance	87, 88
Health Lectures	86
Health Services	14
Health Visitors	34, 35
Homeless Children	25
Home Helps	33
Home for Mothers and	
Babies	27, 37
Home Nursing Services ...	18, 38
Hope Street Unhealthy Area	54
Hospitals ... 6, 8, 22, 68, 75, 78	
Housing	49 <i>et seq.</i> 92
House Improvement Society	55
Ice Cream Dealers	97
Illegitimate Infants	6, 25
Infant Mortality	6, 8, 11
Infant Protection	44
Infants’ Welfare Association	
26, 27, 41	
Infectious Diseases	
38, 58 <i>et seq.</i> 67, 68, 92	
Infectious Diseases—Deaths 67, 68	

INDEX—*Continued.*

	PAGE		PAGE
Inhabited Houses	5	Natural Increase	6
Infirmary, City 1, 8, 23, 25, 67, 79		Neo-natal Deaths	29
Influenza	6, 11, 61	Notifications of Infectious	
Institutions, Deaths in	6, 8, 68	Diseases 58 <i>et seq.</i> 64, 67, 69	
Inquests	8, 13	Notifications of Births ...	28, 35
		Nursing Arrangements ...	18, 38
Jaundice, Epidemic ...	65	Nursing Homes	24
		Nutrition	56, 57
Laboratory Work	19, 20		
Layerthorpe Unhealthy Areas	54	Occupations	5
Lectures	86	Offensive Trades	96
Legislation	20	Open-Air School, Fairfield etc.	72
Light Treatment	72	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	62
Local Acts	20, 21	Orthopædic Treatment	
Local Government Act, 1929	14	27, 37, 44, 75	
Lodging-Houses	95, 96	Out-Relief	14
		Outworkers	94
Malaria	63	Overcrowding	53
Margarine	106, 116		
Marriages	7		
Maternity and Child Welfare			
27 <i>et seq.</i>		Pathological Work	19, 20, 84
Maternal Deaths	6, 28, 39	Pneumonia	6, 8, 11, 13, 61
Maternity Hospital 8, 26, 33, 36, 39		Poor Law Relief	14
Maternity Outfits	33	Poliomyelitis, Acute	63
Measles	6, 11, 64	Population	5
Meat Inspection	106, 107	Premature Births	12
Medical Examinations ...	88	Preservatives	99, 116
Memo. 156/M.C.W.	32	Prosecutions	101, 110
Mental Defectives	15	Psittacosis	65
		Puerperal Fever 6, 28, 30, 31, 61	
Merchandise Marks Act ...	109	„ Pyrexia	30, 31, 61
Meteorology	88		
Midden-privies	48, 91	Rag Flock Acts	48
Midwives	18, 19, 32, 39	Rat Campaign	66, 109
Military M.C.W. Centre ...	42	Rateable Value	5
Milk Supply	87, 97 <i>et seq.</i>	“ Raywell ” Sanatorium ...	75
Milk (Mothers and Children)		Rent (Restrictions) Acts ...	109
Orders	43	Respiratory Diseases	13
Mumps	64	Rheumatic Fever	65
Mosquitoes	66	Rivers and Streams	47

INDEX—Continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Sanatoria	72, 78	Tuberculosis Crusade	
Sanitary Administration	90 <i>et seq.</i>	Committee	119
Sanitary Circumstances	46	Tuberculosis Dispensary	26, 71
Sanitary Work	90 <i>et seq.</i>	Tuberculous Meat	107
Scavenging	48	Typhoid Fever	9, 11, 20, 61
Scarlet Fever	11, 12, 59, 60, 68	Tuberculosis Scheme	71 <i>et seq.</i>
Schick and Dick Tests	68, 69		
Schools and School		Undulant Fever	65
Children	60, 65	Unhealthy Houses and Areas	54
Sewerage	47	Unmarried Mothers	25
Sheltering Home	25	Unsound Meat	106 <i>et seq.</i>
Slaughter-houses	96		
Small-pox	58	Vaccination	58
Smoke Nuisances	95	Venereal Diseases	26, 83
Social Conditions	5	Verminous Persons	66
Social Hygiene	85, 87	Violence	11
Staff	14—17, 90	Vital Statistics	6 <i>et seq.</i>
Statistical Summary	5		
Still-births	6, 28, 29	Water-closets	48, 91
Streams, Pollution of	47	Water Supply	46, 109
Suicides	13	Whooping-cough	6, 11, 12, 64
		Workshops	93, 94
Theatres, Music Halls, etc.	110		
Toddlers' Clinic	41	Yorks. Federation M. & C.W.	27
Tuberculosis	6, 8, 12, 20, 69 <i>et seq.</i>		

